

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

**THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. — No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet on Monday the 17th day of June next, at the Court House in Easton, to receive and levy accounts against the county. All persons concerned are requested to attend on that day.

Per order, Levy Court,  
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
mar 7 (14) 5

## Union Bank of Maryland,

9th May, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 1st July next, at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until three in the afternoon.

By order of the board,  
R. HIGGINSBOTHAM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board, are eligible for the ensuing year.

25 The Editors of the Eastern Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Washington Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks and forward their accounts for payment.

R. H. Cash.  
mar 14 6

## TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year, or a term of years.

A number of valuable Farms, situate in different parts of Dorchester county, the size and quality of which make them well worthy the notice of good farmers, even of the adjoining counties. They will be let on moderate terms to suitable applicants, who may promise to be punctual in their payments, and hold out the prospect of improving their tenements from their skill as experienced cultivators. One of the above farms would be a most eligible residence for a gentleman farmer, being pleasantly situated, and having an elegant brick dwelling house and an excellent garden, and every out building to complete the establishment. It is expected persons disposed to contract will be speedy in their applications, as the subscriber wishes in a few weeks time to have them all engaged.

JAMES STEELE.  
Cambridge, April 9

## FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in a situation of good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome, about two thirds of the Land is stiff and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces well corn &c, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water, which might be made a good mill seat; persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there. Should the best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.  
may 21

## New Goods,

FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

## MORSELL &amp; LAMBDIN,

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening a superb assortment of

## Staple &amp; Fancy Articles,

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in upon such terms, as enables them to sell at very reduced prices. They beg leave to invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

25 Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange for Goods.  
may 21

## Lambert Reardon—Taylor,

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has taken his Brother Thomas Reardon, in business with him; it will therefore be carried on under the firm of

## Lambert &amp; Thomas Reardon,

who have just received, and selected with the greatest care, a neat

## ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Adapted to the season, viz:

Extra super London cloths, and cassimeres of the most approved colors  
Second quality do do  
Patent Angola cassonets and stockinet  
Black silk flouncettes  
White and colored merceries  
Royal ribb  
Black jeans, and cotton cassimeres  
York stripes  
Seersuckers, and gingham  
Silk buttons

With a general assortment of trimmings. All of which they offer to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style, and at very reduced prices for cash. Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to with promptness, by

LAMBERT & THOMAS REARDON  
Easton, May 28, 1816.

## ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the subscriber, on open account, are requested to call and close them; and those on note or otherwise, to make as speedy payment as possible.

LAMBERT REARDON.  
May 28

## MR. WRIGHT'S SPEECH

On the Bill changing the mode of compensation to Members.

[BY REQUEST.]

Mr. WRIGHT said, intending to vote for the increase of the compensation to the members, I shall vote for this bill, to effect that object, so necessary to preserve a republican representation in Congress, of honest independent and honorable men; and altho' I might prefer the mere increase of the daily wages without converting it into an annual compensation, yet, sir, I am satisfied with the act of a majority in the change, and bound to admit that the strong reasons assigned by the friends of that measure, are entitled to great weight, and satisfactorily justified by the provision of the bill to deduct a rateable proportion of the salary for every day's absence from Congress, during its sessions. Sir, the denunciations in the public prints, of the dilatory proceedings of Congress, & the long speeches of its members for the purpose of prolonging the sessions and increasing the compensation of its members was as devoid of truth as it was offensive to the honorable feelings of the representatives of the people; and it is a well known fact, that many of the most valuable members of Congress, balancing between the painful separation from their families & the great expense beyond the means of men of moderate fortunes to sustain, retired, & many more contemplated it. It may not be extraordinary to find men of wealth such as the honorable gentlemen, (Mr. Hugar) opposed to the increase of the compensation. It is by such means, Mr. Speaker, that the men of wealth, who alone may possess the funds to support them here, will by this indirectly, work out men of moderate fortunes, & thereby lead to the most dangerous consequences, as the government once in the hands exclusively of the wealthy, would render insecure the rights of the common people, and endanger the happiness of the republic. Sir, the devotion of Congress to their duty at the last session having omitted to sit but one Saturday during the session, and having sat every day till near night, and, sir, the like conduct during this session, having practiced the same assiduity, when sitting on the six dollar compensation, must satisfy every one of the wickedness of the said denunciation, so offensive to us all—and that when our time is our own, and the compensation graduated by our diligence, that it will insure it, by the strongest ties, the interest of the individuals, and that public business will more expeditiously be performed, & the other expenses of the session decreased equal to the augmentation of the compensation will profit by the change. Sir, I, as a representative of Maryland, feel no difficulty as to my vote on this subject. Indeed, sir, I feel, in a certain degree, instructed on the subject. Sir, prior to the adoption of the present constitution, under the confederation, the states fixed the compensation of their respective members of Congress, & paid their own members. Then sir, the state of Maryland gave their members of Congress eight dollars per day for their services, and paid the same in gold or silver, so that Congress, for the establishment of the present compensation, were in the receipt of two dollars per day less than the state of Maryland, by their law, gave their members for the same services, upwards of thirty years ago, and when that compensation would purchase double what it would at this time, of any of the articles necessary for the comfort or accommodation of the members. Again, sir, the compensation of a member of the legislature of Maryland at the time eight dollars was allowed to a member of Congress was not more than two dollars—but now, sir, the sum of four dollars is the compensation allowed by the state of Maryland to the members of the state legislature, (as I understand.) Thus sir, I shew what was the former compensation to the members of Congress and to the members of the state legislature; and I shew that that legislature has doubted the compensation to its members, which I might surely consider as instruction to increase the compensation of members of Congress in the same ratio, which would greatly exceed the compensation proposed by the bill now under consideration to be given to the members, and I have no doubt would justify me with my constituents who know the sacrifices I have made on the altar of the Republic—many of whom, I am sure, would be glad to see me in official receipt of twenty-five thousand dollars; and can never be induced to find fault with my vote. I sir shall not be governed by popular motives in opposing this measure, as the purest principles of distributive justice command it, nor shall I suffer the affectation of delicacy to overrule my judgment in this case because I am interested. If it is right, it ought to be done; if it ought to be done it must be done by Congress who alone can do it. Nor, sir, can I feel a propriety in giving it a prospective operation in exclusion of the present Congress; if it is proper as to them it is sure-

ly proper as to ourselves, & a moment's reflection shews that most of the same members will be re-elected so that the veil of delicacy would be too thin to conceal the views of members to provide for themselves tho' in future.

Sir, what would be the feelings of honorable men towards the highly honorable mover of this bill (Mr. Johnston of Ky.) who slew Tecumseh with his own hands, who came up here covered with wounds and glory, with his favorite war horse; and his more favorite servant, his attendant in the army, his nurse and necessary assistant, being unable to do anything for himself, at the close of the session being obliged to sell his war horse or servant to close accounts, or to have recourse to his private funds to clear him out. That this may not be considered an exaggerated account let any gentleman with two horses and a servant try the case by one week's residence at Crawford's at Georgetown where many members reside, or Mr. Gadsby's in Baltimore and live in the style of a gentleman and he will give unequivocal proof of the reality of such an alternative.

Sir, if we go back to those times when the Legislature of Maryland fixed the compensation of eight dollars to members of Congress, and two dollars to the state legislature, you will find them hale and hearty, when for that compensation they lived like gentlemen and enjoyed a glass of generous wine, which cannot be afforded at this time for the present compensation. Mr. Speaker, I hope this bill will pass, and that honorable gentlemen who consider it unjust to put their hands into the public treasury for themselves will be excused from taking this increased compensation, particularly when it might subject them to the unkind remark that the receiver was as bad as the thief.

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

To abolish the existing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and to lay other duties, in lieu of those at present imposed, on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act, laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, passed the twenty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall cease & determine excepting inasmuch as the same is applicable to the duty payable for licenses for stills or boilers granted previously to the first day of January next: *Provided*, That the provisions of the aforesaid act shall remain in full force and virtue, so far as they may relate to the rendering of the accounts of spirits distilled previous to the first day of July next, and to the collection and recovery of all duties laid by the said act, that may have accrued previous thereto, and which shall then remain outstanding, and to the recovery, distribution, and remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures which may be incurred in relation to the said duties.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who, after the 30th day of June next, shall be the owner of any still or stills, or other implements in lieu of stills, used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, or who shall have such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, under his superintendence, either as agent for the owner, or on his own account, and for which a license extending beyond said day shall not have been previously obtained, and every person who, having such license, shall after its expiration, use or intend to use any still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall, before he shall so begin to use such still or stills, or other implements in lieu thereof, for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, apply for, and obtain from the collector appointed by virtue of the act entitled "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the collection district in which such person resides (or to the deputy of such collector duly authorized) a license for using the said stills, or other implements as aforesaid; which license, respectively shall be granted at the option of the proprietor or possessor of such still or stills, for any or either of the terms mentioned in this act, upon the payment in money by such proprietor or possessor, of the duties payable on the said license or licenses, according to the provisions of this act, if the said duties upon such still or stills, or other implements, when added together, there be more than one still or other implement for distilling spirits shall exceed twenty dollars; and if they all exceed twenty

dollars, on such proprietor or possessor executing and delivering to the collector, or to his deputy as aforesaid, a bond with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of such collector or deputy, conditioned for the payment of said duties at the end of twelve months after the expiration of the term for which such license or licenses, respectively, shall have been granted. And the said bond shall be taken in the name of the United States of America, and in such form, as shall be prescribed by the Treasury Department. And if any person shall, after the said 30th day of March next, use or cause to be used any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, in distilling spirituous liquors, or shall be the owner of, or have under his superintendence, either as agent or otherwise, any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, which shall, after the said day, have been used as aforesaid, without having a license therefor as aforesaid, continuing in force for the whole time, during which the said still or stills or implements as aforesaid, shall have been thus used or who shall keep, during any period by which a license has been granted to such person, any still or boiler, or other implement liable to do duty in their fixtures in a situation for use, without having first obtained a license for the same, agreeably to the provisions of this act, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of duties which would have been payable for the term, during which such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, shall be thus used, or kept in a situation for use, as aforesaid, had the said still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, been entered according to the provisions of this act, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall keep in or about his distillery any beer or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, during any time for which such person shall not have obtained a license for distillation, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the licenses aforesaid shall and may be granted, for and during the following terms or periods, and on the securing of payment as aforesaid, of the duties under-

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for a license for the employment thereof, for and during the term of one week, four and a half cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still, including the head thereof; for a license for and during the term of two weeks, nine cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of one month, eighteen cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of two months, thirty six cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of three months, fifty four cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of four months, seventy two cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of five months, ninety cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of six months, one hundred and eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of seven months, one hundred and sixteen cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; *Provided*, That there shall be paid upon each still employed wholly in the distillation of rum but one half the rates of duties above mentioned, according to the capacity of each still.

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials, for a license for the employment thereof for and during the term of one month, twenty three cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still, including the head thereof; for a license for and during the term of two months, forty six cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of three months, sixty eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of four months, ninety cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of five months, one hundred and sixteen cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of six months, one hundred and thirty five cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of eight months, one hundred and eighty cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of one year two hundred and seven cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid.

And for every boiler, however constructed, employed for the purpose of generating steam in those distilleries where wooden or other vessels are used instead of metal stills, and the action of steam is substituted for the immediate application of fire to the materials from which the spirituous liquors are distilled, for a license for the employment thereof, the amount on each gallon of the capacity of the said boiler, including the head thereof, which would be payable for

the said license if granted for the same term and for the employment on the same materials of a still or stills to the contents of which, being the materials from whence the spirituous liquors are drawn, an immediate application of fire, during the process of distillation, is made.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collectors, within their respective districts, to grant licenses for distilling, which licenses shall be marked with a mark denoting the rate of duty thereupon, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same, upon application in writing, and upon payment or securing of payment as aforesaid, of the sum or duty payable by this act, upon each license requested.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the application in writing, to be made by any person applying for a license for distilling as aforesaid, shall state the place or places of distilling, the number and contents of the still or stills, boiler or boilers, and whether intended to distil spirituous liquors from foreign or domestic materials. And no person having obtained a license in one collection district shall be required to take out an additional license in another district for the same still within the period of the first license. And every person making a false statement in either of the said particulars, or who shall distil spirituous liquors from materials other than those stated in the application aforesaid, as well as the owner or superintendant of any distillery, still or stills, with respect to which such false statement shall have been made, or which shall be thus unlawfully employed shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every such collector, or his deputy duly authorized under his hand and seal shall be authorized to enter at any time any distillery, or place where any still, boiler or other vessels used in distillation are kept or used within his collection district, for the purpose of inspecting, examining or measuring the same, and the other vessels therein. And boilers, or other vessels, or persons having the care superintendence or management of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer as aforesaid, or to suffer him to inspect, examine or measure the same, shall, for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases which a license for stills or boilers may have been granted for their employment, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, pay or secure the payment, in manner aforesaid, of a sum equal to such proportion of the additional duty hereby imposed on licenses for stills and boilers as said period bears to that for which the said license was granted; the payment of which sum shall be endorsed by the collector on said license. And if any still or boiler shall, after the said thirtieth day of June, be employed in distilling spirituous liquors without the additional duty having been previously paid or secured as aforesaid, the owner, agent or superintendant thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of the said additional duties.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of this act, shall be deemed to apply to any still or boiler or other vessel, used in distillation, which shall be employed in the purification of spirituous liquors.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That any license heretofore or hereafter granted for employing a still, boiler, or other vessel, in distilling spirits from foreign materials, shall authorize the distilling spirits from domestic materials also.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That a deduction at the rate of eight per centum, shall be made from the duty payable for a license to distil spirituous liquors, on the payment thereof at the time of obtaining the same, whether the same be payable on a credit or not, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in future it shall be lawful for the distiller or distillers of domestic spirits and all persons from whose materials such spirits shall be distilled, to sell without a license, by retail any quantity thereof, not less than one gallon.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions of an act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment & compensation of assessors, passed on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen,



and are hereby declared to apply in all force to the duties laid by, and to be collected under this act, the same as if such duties & his act were recognised therein; which said duties shall be collected by the same collectors, in the same manner, for the same commissions, and under the same directions, as are hereby established in relation to the other internal duties; & all the obligations, duties and penalties thereby imposed upon the collectors, are hereby imposed upon the collectors of the duties laid by this act.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized to collect the duties imposed by this act and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, & for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States by bill, plaint, information, or action of debt, one moiety thereof to the use of the U. States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred under the breach of this act, for which such fine, penalty or forfeiture may be incurred; cannot be established without the testimony of such collector, or other informant, in which case the whole of such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall be to the use of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 19, 1816. 45  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for the Indian department, for fortifications, for the expenses of the public buildings at West Point, and for the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the military academy at West Point the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, to wit: For the pay of the army of the United States, one million one hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars. For subsistence, one million forty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars. For bounties & premiums, fifty six thousand dollars. For clothing, three hundred & fifty thousand dollars. For the medical and hospital department, one hundred thousand dollars. For the quarter master's department, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For fortifications, eight hundred & thirty eight thousand dollars. For contingencies, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the Indian department, two hundred thousand dollars. For the purchase of horses for the artillery, fifty thousand dollars. For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the war office, twenty five hundred dollars. For the erection of buildings at West Point, including arrears, one hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars. For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the military academy, twenty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-one dollars. For defraying the expenses incurred by calling out the militia during the late war, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law to that object, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the payment of damages sustained by the ships and vessels sunk at the entrance of the port of Baltimore, to prevent the ships of the enemy from passing the fort and entering the harbor, fifteen thousand one hundred eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents being part of the amount of an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars heretofore made, and by the President of the United States transferred to other objects.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816. 46  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Aug. 29

#### HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single woman, that can cook well recommended, is wanted as a House-keeper in a genteel family—none need apply. Apply at the Star office.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (G.) May 15.

#### IMPORTANT.

The following letter from Col. Hawkins to the Executive of this State, was received yesterday by express.

Creek Agency, 10th May, 1816.

"I have received two communications from Lieut. Col. Clinch, who commands at Fort Gaines, on Chat, to, ho, che, (about 65 miles below Fort Mitchell) of the 3d and 7th. The first to inform me 'the Indians surprised and took two soldiers who had charge of thirty head of cattle near the Fort, and drove off the cattle. They were pursued forty-five miles on the trail which leads to St. Marks. I have demanded the soldiers, their horses, cattle and party of Indians of their chiefs.' On the 17th, the spy I sent after the party reported they had crossed Flint river near Burgess's place; they had not killed the two men, but understood they intended to do so, if they became too much fatigued to travel. That the Seminoles & all the towns near the confluence of Flint and Chattahoochee were preparing for war; they had been drinking their war physic, & dancing for several days. I was understood they were to divide themselves in two parties one to go against Hartford the other to attack Fort Gaines." This report is confirmed by an Indian arrived last evening direct from the hostilities; three white men who well know, came this morning to inform me 'they were of opinion the Seminoles and adherents are preparing to strike a blow somewhere; and that all the towns who wish to remain friendly, are preparing to remove above the line.' That the Seminoles and lower Indians are determined on a war, I have not the smallest doubt.

I feel it my duty to communicate to you and through you to my fellow citizens on the frontiers of Georgia, the rumors that are in circulation, as a little vigilance on their part, may save the lives of many helpless women and children.

I deem it my duty to make this communication to you, to give the publicity its importance requires, in conformity with the desire of the Col. and am very respectfully,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,  
BENJAMIN HAWKINS,

Agent for I. A.

His Excellency Gov. Mitchell.

CHARLESTON, MAY 20.

#### THE CREEK INDIANS.

On Friday last, an express arrived in this city to Col. King, commandant on this station, stating some hostile movements of those infuriated beings, and the apprehensions of an attack on Fort Hawkins. Some rumors have been afloat within a few days, that this fort had been from that post, and the most important occurrence that had taken place was, as far as we can learn, the surprising and taking prisoners of a few of our men. This morning, 200 men, under the immediate command of Capt. Cumming, departed hence for Fort Hawkins, taking with them only a blanket and one shift of clothes each. The greatest difficulties have been found in procuring wagons to take on provisions for these troops, notwithstanding great offers have been made. Capt. Donoho's company of artillery, and Lt. commandant Brown's corp do. are under orders, to march at an hour's notice. Colonel King, we understand, will also proceed on immediate.

#### IMPORTANT.

A detachment of 300 men of the U. S. army, under the immediate command of Capt. URMING, (attached to the Regt. of Col. King) began a forced march this morning for Fort Hawkins. We understand its movement to be in consequence of an express received from Col. M'Donnell, of the 7th Infantry, from the Creek agency—stating that the Upper Creeks & Seminoles had formed a junction, and had already commenced hostilities. Their purpose was to attack Col. Clinch on the Chattahoochee, and to murder and depredate along the frontiers of Georgia.

We see remedy for these evils, and the security of the defenceless inhabitants of the 1st, and the utter extermination of the misled and savage marauders.

Southern Patriot.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Doit, dated

April 13.

"On the 10th inst. Col. James, the British commandant, was arrested in this territory, at the st of Captain M'Donnell. He has given bail, Gen. M'Donnell and Mr. Wm. M'Comb in the sum of 2000 dollars, to take his trial at the supreme court in September term. The suit is brought for defamation of character. It will be collected that Col. James had caused an imprisoned Capt. M'Donnell last summer, for having become a naturalized citizen of the United States, & for having taken an active part in the late war, there, violating his perpetual allegiance to a majesty's government. After Capt. M.D. made his escape, he lay three days and nights in the woods, and Col. James, with all his disposable force, including 500 dollars to be given to the first Indian that would take his scalp. The Colonel's disappointment was so great at the escape of his victim, that it appears he has undertaken to defame the character of Captain M'D. with the view, as is supposed of prejudicing him in the eyes of the American people, as much as having ac-

cused him of the crime of murder, for which Captain M.D. brings his suit. I appears that the Colonel came over on invitation to dine with Gen. M'Comb; and as soon as he touched the shore was arrested. The general was greatly mortified, at the occurrence happening upon such an occasion. Capt. M'D. was equally feeling; but it appears that Col. James would not come to the American side on any other occasion, and Capt. M'Donnell thought that the injury he had received justified the proceeding. The above account of Col. James' conduct, was the most prominent transaction in his career, since he became our neighbor towards the Americans—although it appears to be entirely omitted in a publication inserted in the Buffalo Gazette of last September, by some pretended patriot, who undertook to give a minute detail of the Colonel's conduct."

#### SPANISH BRAVERY.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mediterranean squadron, to his friend in Boston, dated

Port Mahon, March 7, 1816.

"On the 25th of Feb. some men from the squadron had permission to go on shore; while among themselves they became noisy and quarrelsome, but with no one except their shipmates. Their noise soon attracted the attention of the guard, who came in and attempted to carry them to the guard house, which the independence of an American tar justly resented; but resistance was useless against the bayonets of a savage guard. Some of the men who were wounded, retreated to the hotel, where our officers resorted; immediately upon seeing them, and hearing of the disturbance, midshipmen Sharp, Moore, and Mr. Terry (master of the Ontario) with some of our officers, went out, intending to deter these midnight assassins from their horrid intentions; but their presence served only to increase the fury of the Spanish guard, who had by this time, driven the sailors nearly down to the hotel, where these gentlemen met them, & were immediately charged upon; they attempted to regain the hotel, but the landlady had shut the door and concealed the key."

"After they had arrived at the house, expected the door again to be opened, they suffered the guard to come up; upon declaring themselves to be American officers, the Spanish lieutenant gave orders to charge upon them. Mr. Moore, in attempting his escape, was knocked down with a musket, and stabbed; and while crying for mercy, the Lieutenant stepped up and ran him through; when he expired immediately. Mr. Terry was stabbed in the side, thigh and arm, but is on the recovery. The other officers were severely wounded, but none killed. In honor to the memory of this valuable officer, his remains were committed to the grave on the 27th, in the handsomest manner."

#### SPECIE FROM BOSTON.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The tide which so long set towards the East, is now ebbing to the South. The first returning wave reached us on Saturday. On that day, the Farmers' Bank of Virginia received \$150,000 in specie from the Banks of Boston—in exchange, it is presumed, for drafts on that town. The spectacle was as pleasing, as it is new, to us.

It cannot be a long time, before the wheel of circulation will resume its regular pay. It was deranged by the war—and commerce must restore it. The Balance of trade, which was then against the South is now shifting. There is a lever, in the rich staple of our tobacco, which will enable us to command the market of the East.

'Tis true, that other causes have hitherto more strenuously affected the Massachusetts Banks—the drain of the India trade has been active and incessant—Yet whatever be the causes, the effects have been visible in the drain of their specie. In January last their stock of specie had dwindled from 8 to less than 3 millions of dollars.

The demand of the Southern market is adding to their embarrassment—and there are even some persons who guess that they may be compelled to stop payment in the very teeth of their charters: All their taunts, and their vaunts to the contrary notwithstanding.

But this temporary moving of the specie cannot give permanent relief to the general wheel of circulation. It is but as the shifting of the sand from one river bank to another.—Now, if we may parody the words of Adam Smith, it is not the shifting of the water from one pond to another in the same country; but it is bringing it from a foreign pond to our own which can alone supply the exhaustion. As to the discovery for new springs of water in the bowels of our own earth it is rather too uncertain to promise much relief.

#### INCREASE OF POPULATION.

It appears from a comparison of the different censuses taken since the adoption of the federal constitution, that the population of the United States increase at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum; that it is doubled in 23 years. There is every reason to believe, that the population will continue to increase in this proportion for many years perhaps for a century.

America will continue to accommodate, with nearly the same ease that it does at present, all the millions that would be added during that period, by such a state of increase. The following schedule will show the population of the United States for 110 years to come, at intervals of 23 years, supposing the increase to be in the proportion we have mentioned:

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| In 1810, it was, in round numbers, | 7,000,000   |
| In 1833, it will be                | 14,000,000  |
| In 1856,                           | 28,000,000  |
| In 1879,                           | 56,000,000  |
| In 1902,                           | 112,000,000 |
| In 1925,                           | 224,000,000 |

This last number, over a territory of three millions square miles, would average about 70 to each mile; a population about as dense as that of Massachusetts, proper and as the average of all Europe.

Post-Recorder.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

#### PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Peter Washington Society, to be in a state of Bankruptcy.

WHEREAS several evil-minded persons, heretofore accounted true blues and faithful members of the Peter Washington Society, now instigated by the Devil, and not having the fear of God before their eyes, have withheld, and altogether refused to pay up, the contribution levied upon them for paying the wages of the hirelings at Annapolis and elsewhere; And whereas the said society has, in consequence of the shameful defalcation of such disloyal and refractory members, failed in the performance of its solemn engagements to the said hiring voters; And whereas it has thence become a measure of direful necessity and humiliation to discharge said voters, and to proclaim the said society in a STATE OF BANKRUPTCY

Therefore be it known, to all whom it may concern, that the said Peter (not old George) Washington Society, is hereby declared to be INSOLVENT—BANKRUPT—and totally unable to fulfil its engagements.

It is hereby further proclaimed and made known, to all the voters and bullies hired by the society aforesaid, as well in Annapolis, as in Kent, Talbot, Caloline and other counties, that they may consider themselves discharged the service of the society from this day forth.

The said hiring voters, & all others, having claims against the said society, are hereby notified to make out their claims and exhibit them to the Trustee appointed in the city of Annapolis, on or before the day fixed for the next senatorial election, as after that day no claims whatever will be attended to.

The said hiring voters, and other creditors of the said society, will be enabled to receive from the sale of the effects of the said society, after paying the trustee's commission; and as he is known to be extravagant, & apt to "over-run the constable," it has been thought expedient to order the accounts, when adjusted for settlement, to undergo revision at a special meeting of the Peter Washington Society, to be held in Baltimore for that purpose; of which meeting secret notice will be given in the usual way, thro' the society's agents in the different counties.

Given under our Royal Hand, at Headquarters, in South Charles street, sign of the "Larking-hatchet," this 15th May, 1816. 12 P. M.

R. G. BLUE LIGHT, President.

GAITHER BRITAIN, Sec'y.

Printers who publish for the Governor and Council of Maryland, are hereby ordered to give this Proclamation four insertions in their gazettes.

#### MODERN FEDERALISM.

COMMUNICATION.—In the Annapolis Packet of Wednesday last, there came as passengers three persons, an old man and his son, by the name of Robinson, and a young man by the name of Price. They were part of the number sent to Annapolis in February last by the agents of the Peter Washington Beneficent Society, to assist in robbing the people of that city of their elective rights.

The following statement was made by the elder Mr. Robinson, of his own free will and accord, in the presence of several respectable gentlemen of this city, and to which they are willing to qualify, if necessary.

Mr. R. says, that himself and ten others were employed by a certain Henry Gaither, of Charles street memory and noted for his general opposition to the government during the late war; and a man by the name of Riggs of Montgomery county, alias Little Britain, in February last, to go to Annapolis, and remain there for six months, from the 1st of last March, on monthly wages and board found. He was promised as much as any other got. Some were to have 30, some 30 and some as high as 45 dollars per month, on the express condition that they should vote the FEDERAL TICKET for Electors at the September election—that in consequence of this agreement they all proceeded to Annapolis, where they remained until a few days past, (part of the time boarding at Caton's and the remainder at another place, higher up town,) when they were all discharged for want of funds to pay the monthly dues.

He further states that when they called on John E. Watkins, the paymaster employed to make an index to Kilty's Laws of Maryland, a work of five or six

he informed them there was no funds in hand, but that Thomas H. Bowie, the present register in Chancery, had gone to Baltimore to raise the money to pay up old arrears—that he returned in a day or two after, but brought no money, or if he did, he the old man, got none of it for when he applied to Watkins again he was told there was no money for him that he must look to Gaither, his employer for his pay; and at the same time was informed, his services were no longer needed there; and that he had better make the best of his way home, but he refused going unless they would pay him the six months wages according to the original agreement, as he had made a great sacrifice to oblige them, having left a small farm of about thirty acres at a season of the year, that he should have been preparing it for corn, potatoes, &c. &c. it was now too late to do any thing with it, and that he had no other means of support. But all would not do—go he must with not enough in his pocket to bear his expenses, on the most economical plan—that the packet has bro't him thus far but that he should have to walk the balance of the way, 35 miles, which was extremely hard for a man of 73 years of age. The old gentlemen concluded his narrative in these emphatic words— "Grasshopper kick me to death if ever I vote the FEDERAL TICKET AGAIN."

Balt. Patriot.

days labor for which he was paid five hundred dollars.

He was in this city the early part of last week, which corroborates the old man's statement.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

#### A FOUNDING.

Some time since an infant was left in the entry of a house in the 5th ward of this city. The child was carefully laid in a basket, and had a note attached to its frock, of which the following is a copy.

"For sweet charity's sake receive me—innocent, helpless, fatherless & cold; urged as I am, into the world without a friend; oh! let me not die—but under your hospitable roof protect, and I, in gratitude, will repay; nourish and train my growing years to virtue, and I will be your solace in declining years. My natural father has returned again to mother earth; my natural mother, writing with convulsive agonies, joyless and despairing, fast hastening to the tomb. Be, then to me a father and you shall no wise loose your reward. The Redeemer of the world took little children in his arms, and I beseech you, imitate the divine, benevolent example.

A friendless, helpless Orphan, aged three days."

Yesterday afternoon one of the most singular and successful instances of presence of mind, occurred in William street, that perhaps ever happened. Mr. Talman Lowrey, painter, employed on Mr. Sterling's house, while on the top of his ladder, discovered a horse running with his cart in the direction of the foot of his ladder. The painter instantly leaped from the ladder, and seized the cornice gutter. The cart knocked down the ladder but the man hung to the cornice until it was raised again to his relief—having thus, no doubt, providentially saved his life by his presence of mind.

N. Y. Gaz.

A trotting match was performed last week, between Mr. Jackson's mare Phenomenon and a Long-Island mare, before a sultry, on 16 miles of the Jamaica turnpike, which Phenomenon went in one hour and twenty-six seconds, beating her competitor 6 1/2 minutes. It was supposed the winner could have performed 17 miles in the hour if it had been necessary.

N. Y. Columbian.

#### REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Cecil—Electors of the Senate.  
Edward H. Veavey, Joseph Harlan.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Roth, Robert H. Archer,  
William Ricketts, James L. Porter.  
Kent—Electors of the Senate.  
Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carrell.  
Queen Ann's—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Robert Stevens, Kelsey Harrison,  
Wm. E. Macdonald, James Roberts.  
Caroline—Electors of the Senate.  
Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Wm. Hardcastle, Montgomery Denney,  
Peter Willis, Enjah Barwick.  
Dorchester—Electors of the Senate.  
Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. W. Eccleston.  
Prince George's—Electors of the Senate.  
Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie,  
Horatio C. M'Eldey, Henry Culver.  
Frederick—Electors of the Senate.  
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Boane S. Pigman, G. M. Eichelberger,  
Col. John Cook, Jesse Singliff.  
Electors of President and Vice President of the States.  
John Stephen.  
Anne Arundel—Electors of the Senate.  
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.  
City of Annapolis—Electors of the Senate.  
William Kilty, Esq.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Dav.)  
Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey.  
Washington—Electors of the Senate.  
Frisby Tughran, John T. Mason.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Jacob Schuchly, Edward G. Williams,  
John Bowie, George Hardwick.



NEW YORK, MAY 29.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Comet, Capt. Center, arrived at this port from Havre, which port he left on the 13th of April—Paris papers to the 15th of April are received. On the 10th of May, in lat. 43, 13, long. 61, the Comet was spoken by the British sloop of war Jaccus, fr. Halifax, bound to Bermuda. The commander of the Jaccus, gave to Capt. Center a Portsmouth paper of the 13th April, containing London dates of the 13th.

Captain C. states that all was quiet in France, and that no political event of moment had recently occurred there.

Cotton has improved a little in France, since last advices. The new tariff on that article had not gone into operation.

The following is a summary of extracts from the latest French and English papers.

The trial of sir R. Wilson, and others, was to come on the 22d of April. M. Hyde de Neuville, Ambassador to America, had not left Paris on the 13th of April. The Duke of Wellington left Paris on the 11th April for Cambray, but would shortly return. The Empress of Austria was severely indisposed at Verona, on the 29th March. Gen. Drouet had been tried by a council of war and acquitted of the charge of having attacked France and the lawful government with an armed force, 3 to 4, upon which the king's council demanded notwithstanding, that he should not be set at liberty.

London, April 12.

Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday last, have arrived in due course. Disaffection seems still to prevail very strongly at Lyons.

Paris, April 7.

A decree has acquitted Gen. Drouet, the Duke of Angoulême has solicited the pardon of Gen. Debelles; the King has committed the punishment of Col. Boyer and that of Gen. Travot; the guilty have all the latitude imaginable to defend themselves; the Judges testify even an interest for the accused.

Gen. Drouet was acquitted yesterday by the first council of war of the military division, has made a visit to the Duke of Duras, first gentleman of the bed chamber, and to Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum.

Naples, March 24.

A report was spread yesterday, that the English had landed troops in the Abruzzi, and that they were to occupy the places and fortresses of these two provinces. This news has much embarrassed commerce. Government have not as yet published any thing about it, but it is observed that the Austrian envoy has frequent conferences with the English envoy.

Talleyrand has, it is stated, selected and obtained permission from the Austrian government, to take up his residence in Vienna. Murat and Thibaud, two devoted adherents of the family of Napoleon, also reside in the Austrian States; where the Ex-Queens of Naples and Holland have in like manner found an asylum.

By an act of Parliament recently passed, it is enacted that 3s. 6d. per ton be paid on all French vessels bringing or carrying passengers or goods between the two countries, to be continued so long as the present high rates are charged on British vessels in France.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned yesterday—the Lords to the 26th, and the Commons to the 24th.

April 13.

This morning the Paris papers of Wednesday were received. The following articles in them deserve most consideration:—

Vienna, March 30.

"The last news from Turkey informs us, that the Ottoman Porte formally refuses to acknowledge the independence of the Ionian Isles. We can no longer, then, be surprised at the little interest which the Divan shows, in seconding the claims of the English respecting continental places. It will perhaps be necessary that they employ force.

"The state conferences, by order of the Emperor, now turn upon a most important part, namely, whether, it is advantageous or not for Austria to create a navy, to protect, with an armed force, its flag and commerce in the Adriatic."

General Travot has been transferred from Reims to the castle of Han in Picardy.

The Paris papers, which arrived yesterday, contain a long report of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday last. The Session was so brow beaten, that he quitted the Chair and the assembly under the strongest marks of indignation.

Mr. Laine the Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, tendered his resignation to the King in consequence of the late storm. On the 8th, however, he took his seat as usual, and a letter from the Duke de Richelieu was read, in which the King requested, and almost commanded, Mr. Laine to retain his position at least till the discussions on the subject were closed.

The claim excited by the excesses of the Barbary powers in the Mediterranean spread rapidly. A motion was made in the French Chamber of Peers on the 9th to address to the King, praying him to order his Minister for Foreign Affairs to sue to the several Courts of Europe for the purpose of opening general negotiations with the Barbary Powers, to demand them to respect the flags of for-

reign nations, and put an end to the reducing of Christians to slavery. This proposition was well received, and will be shortly discussed in the Peers.

London, April 9.

The union of the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Coburg is finally fixed for Thursday, the 18th inst.

April 13th.

Yesterday, his serene highness Prince Leopold, attended divine service at the Parish Church of Brighton, and received the Holy Sacrament. The worthy Vicar of that Parish afterwards dined with Prince Leopold, at the Pavilion.

### BONAPARTE.

The Zenobia sloop of war arrived in Plymouth Sound, Monday, 1st inst. from St. Helena, after a passage of 6 weeks. Some of the Zenobia's people had been employed in fitting up the house at Longwood for the Ex-Emperor. The stories about centinels threatening and firing at him—of Capt. Poplewell, &c. &c. turns out to be the rankest gossip. Bonaparte suffers no complaints to escape his lips; submits to his confinement (which he believes to be temporary) with philosophy, and appears to have infused the same spirit into his followers. Bonaparte was on the best footing with the officers of the 53d, but declined idle visits of curiosity.

### PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Amongst the many curious items of charges laid upon the table of the house of Commons, is one which has attracted the attention of the opposition, viz. £6000 for her majesty's travelling expenses to and from Brighton.

NEW YORK, MAY 24.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Kentucky, Bille, in 40 days from Bordeaux, we have received Bordeaux papers to the 9th of April, inclusive, containing Paris dates to the 4th. They are filled with their legislative proceedings, which are of a local nature. We find the following articles under the Paris date of April 3.

"Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of Mr. Patterson, a rich American, is now in this city. She comes to establish her claim as the legitimate heir of an ex-king, to the very large estates that he has left in this country. It is expected the trial will come on immediately.

"M. Hyde de Neuville this day asked the chamber to grant him permission to be absent a sufficient time to attend to the mission conferred upon him by his majesty, as minister to the U. S. States.—His request was granted."

### KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL.

Papers have been received here from Rio Janeiro, as late as the 1st of April; from which we learn that the Queen of Portugal, (MARIA I.) died on the 20th of March, and was interred with much pomp a few days after. She was born on the 17th December, 1734, and was of course upwards of 60 years old, having been for some time disabled by infirmity from attending to the affairs of the Kingdom, in consequence of which her son, (John Maria Joseph Lewis) was appointed Regent. He of course succeeds to the Crown of Portugal. He is thirty years old; his son, the heir apparent, is about eighteen.

Wat. Intell.

### WASHINGTON, MAY 30.

Gentlemen who have returned from a visit to Annapolis, speak in high terms of the strength and elegance of the U. S. ship Washington, Captain Creighton, now lying a few miles off that city, and the excellent order which prevails on board. Com. Chauncey is on board as commodore of the Mediterranean squadron. It is nothing new to any one acquainted with ships of war, that they present, in their interior, a world in miniature, ruled by a government as complex as that of a nation. But however high may be the anticipations of visitors, we are assured they are more than realized in the power and in the perfection of the equipments of this vessel. Our other vessels may be in equal condition; our information only enables us to speak of this one, which is said to have afforded much gratification to those who have been favored with an opportunity of inspecting her. The ship waits for Mr. Pinkney. Being in perfect readiness, she will sail as soon as he embarks, which is expected to be on Sunday next.

The President returned on Saturday from his visit to Annapolis, where he received that respect due to his station and elevated character.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, May 25, 1816.

### GENERAL ORDER.

The regulation relative to Aids-de-Camp incorporated in the rules & regulations for the government of the military service, and in force before the reduction of the Army, is so far superseded by the act fixing the military peace establishment, that all Aids-de-Camp must be taken from the Subalterns of the line. No more than three Aids-de-Camp will be taken from the corps of Artillery stationed in either division of the Army, & not more than one Aid-de-Camp from a Regiment.

By order of the sec'y of war, D. PARKER, Adj. and Insp. Gen.

NORFOLK, MAY 23.

The Court of Norfolk County at their sitting on the 20th inst. fixed the value

of chartered notes of the banks of North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and District of Columbia, at par with those of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

The high-flying Federal Editors—we mean the third party-men—are sadly distressed—According to an old market saying, "they are involved in a peck of troubles!"—The glorious effects of the late war, the increase of Republicanism in New England, and the complete triumph of Republicanism in the state of New York, are, to them, sore evils, and the Blue Lights of Fashion burn feebly in the sockets and are nearly extinct. A new calamity has burst upon their devoted heads by the establishment of Cobbett's press in the city of New York—His Majesty's printers in Boston and certain other places, are most grievously offended by this new obstacle to their plans, and they complain most bitterly.

Our comment on these woful lamentations shall be short—When Peter Porcupine was busy in his endeavors to batter down the Republic, he was every thing these third party men could wish, and certain persons, not a thousand miles hence, were connected with and privy to his plots, "giving him aid and comfort in his designs"—Now that William Cobbett has seen the error of his ways, and, taught by experience, is warning the people of America to beware of their enemies both within and without, he is every thing that is bad—They began to despair of the cause of Legitimacy; they fear that the Republic will not be caught in the Monarchy, and that we shall not be inveigled to become "faithful subjects of lawful kings."

We flatter ourselves with the belief, that there are now not many men in America desirous of becoming the subjects of the modern Elizabeth of England and her German husband—This strange thing called Legitimacy, is too complicated and too expensive a system for the people of this country—Let John Bull have all the honors and all the profits attached to it.

Balt. American.

### WHAT HAVE WE GAINED BY THE WAR?

The federalists still repeat the question, now and then, "What have we gained by the war?" Alas good friends, YOU have gained nothing by the war. As to what the nation has gained let any man say, who has lately visited foreign ports or conversed with those who have. Even the authors of this queer query, themselves, cannot deny that we have gained the respect of all nations even of our late enemies. NATIONAL HONOR was once every thing with our good friends the federalists; an object for which no sacrifice was too great. But now they affect to consider it as nothing, when compared with full pockets and whole skins! And one of them even grumbles that his grog is taxed, only to gain such a trifle as national honor!

You may indeed ask, gentlemen, "what have we gained by the war?"—You have no dividend of the nation's gain. You have relinquished your concern, and sold your shares in the national interest. You have, however, lost abundantly by the war or rather by your conduct during its progress. You have lost Vermont and New-Hampshire, and are in a fair way to lose all New England. You have lost the best possible opportunity to regain a share of the confidence of the country. There is no calculating how far you might have ingratiated yourselves in popular favor, had you magnanimously thrown your weight in the national scale at the first moment of war. In such a case your noble conduct would have been met by an offer of some of the most important offices in the country, & possibly the people, at this time, would, in the warmth of their gratitude, have selected from among you, a candidate for the Vice Presidency. All those prospects you have forfeited by your miserable infatuation. But perhaps it is all for the best, that a party governed by principles radically bad should do nothing to regain its influence. Perhaps it is best that being incurably mad, no lucid interval should induce the people to trust themselves again in your power. Hereafter gentlemen, when you shall repeat the question "what have we gained by the war?" be it evermore our answer, "YOU have gained nothing."

If you can derive any consolation from your own conscience, in reviewing your past conduct—or from that everlasting subject of self-puffing egotism, your executive "talents, virtue and religion"—far from us be the cruel task of marring the sweet delusion. As long as you are powerless in fact, we concede to you the whole dominion of fancy.

Vermont Republican.

On examining the British Naval Chronicle for the last two or three years, we find that its language which may be considered as expressive of the national feelings of England, has undergone a great revolution in relation to America. Prior to the capture of any British vessel of war by our brave tars, the Chronicle affected to underrate and despise us as an enemy; it seemed or affected to consider us as beneath serious notice, & our hostility unworthy of any great preparations on the part of England to repel. By degrees the Chronicle writers have treated us with great respect; & now, although its pages breathe a bitter and malignant resentment towards America, obviously produced by our naval victories over the wooden walls of old England, they speak of us as a brave and formidable

maritime rival; they urge their government to build and equip such frigates and sloops of war as will be a match for ours, to man them better and to drill and exercise them in the manner of the Americans; they are even willing to be instructed by us. Yet we observe, with all their new respect for us, they persevere in asserting the falsehood, that our navy never triumphed over theirs without having a superior force in every particular. Beat them as we may, Englishmen will be Englishmen still; they will boats at the very moment they are flogged, and arrogate anational superiority in every thing. We do not wonder, after perceiving, the incessant stream of falsehood which flows through every page of the Naval Chronicle, that the people of England entertain unfounded notions and preposterous prejudices against this country, as well as ridiculous ideas of their own super qualities in comparison with other nations.

Balt. Patriot.

### TEN FISHERMEN CAPTURED.

Portsmouth, May 23.

Two fishing vessels from the Bay of Fundy arrived at New Castle yesterday, and informed that while fishing about 3 leagues from land, 7 vessels belonging to that place, and 3 to Littery, were captured by the barges of a British gun brig, and sent into St. Johns, Newfoundland, for adjudication. We understand that one of the vessels arrived made her escape during the capture, and that the other had her papers endorsed by the gun brig previous to anchoring on that ground.

P. S. One of the captured vessels has arrived here this morning, and states that after being detained from Thursday to Monday they were released, and warned against fishing there in future.

### REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR  
General Advertiser.

EASTON

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1816.

The U. S. store ship Alert, Captain Stewart, arrived at New York on Thursday last, from the Mediterranean.

### SEPARATION OF MAINE.

The votes recently given in the different towns in the District of Maine, for a separation from Massachusetts, were—For a separation 2014—Against 987—nearly two to one in favor of a separation.

The Merchants' Bank of Alexandria have come to a resolution to close the offices of that institution, and a committee of 3 of their board appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

Wilmington, N. C. is rising in commercial importance: the exports from that port during the last 6 months amount to more than 10 million of dollars.

The Legislature of Louisiana have passed a resolution, for causing a MONUMENT to be erected, to commemorate the glorious defense of New Orleans.

Near Richmond, Va. a well dressed man who had the appearance of an officer of artillery, was found dead in a field. In his pocket book were the following notes:—"That no man may be suspected of having murdered me I do certify, I have killed myself, on account of unreturned love."—"Oh! Elizabeth, I tell you you would even pity me, I would die contented."

Bellville, the seat of Mr. J. M. Bell, near the city of Richmond, contains about 20 acres, and, perhaps, the most elegant mansion in Virginia, has been sold for \$59,000.

The Governor's Garden, it is called, of one acre, was sold for more than \$50,000!

J. & S. GLEASON, of Philadelphia, advertise the public, that "they are preparing for making one thousand Curriculums per day; and will engage to make any quantity, not to exceed that number, at short notice, and at less price than the present cost of portation, and equal in quality."

### A PLEASANT SCHOOL BOOK!

A young gentleman put into a Book Store, and said he wanted to—"a Young Man's Companion"—Well Sir said the Book seller, "here's my daughter!"

Tren. Amer.

### Public Sale.

On MONDAY, 10th inst. (if fair, if not, on the first day thereafter,) WILL be exposed to public sale, at the Trappe, at 10 o'clock, all personal property of Elizabeth Martin, deceased, (negroes excepted)—consisting of Beds & Furniture, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a Gig nearly new two valuable Horses, two valuable Cows, a quantity of Bacon, and a parcel of Wheat and in growing. Terms more fully made known the day of sale, by

N. MARTIN, Adm'r.

June 4

### NOTICE.

The holders of the "Easton Hotel" are early requested to meet at the Court House, TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst. as the subscribers have some important business to lay before them.

ANDREW SKINNER, RICHARD SPENCER, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, JAMES NABB.

June 4

Protestant Episcopal Church.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all whom it may concern, That the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, will meet in the City of Annapolis, on the 12th day of June next, the Wednesday in Trinity week. The Vestries of the several Parishes in the diocese are requested to appoint delegates.

By order, H. L. DAY, Secretary.

June 23

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judge of Queen Ann's county court.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, the following property, lately belonging to Doctor NOEL, deceased, viz:

The House & Lot in the town of Treville, now occupied by Dr. Emory, with improvements thereon.

Also—A small parcel of Wood Land, containing about 12 acres, and another parcel of Wood Land, containing about 8 acres. These two parcels are not immediately contiguous to each other, but not very distant, and lie about 3 miles from Centreville, on or near the Spaniard's Neck Road. They are said to be covered with valuable timber.

Also—A small Lot in Centreville, lying between the two principal streets, containing one quarter of an acre.

The terms of sale will be, that one third of the purchase money for the House & Lot must be paid on or before the first day of January next, when possession will be given, the remainder in two equal annual payments.

One half of the purchase money for the other property to be paid on or before the 28th day of October, or upon the ratification of the sale by the Court;—the remainder in six months thereafter. A deed will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, on the payment of the whole purchase money, which must be secured by bond with security approved by the Trustee.

Any information relative to the property will be given by Wm. Chambers, Esq. Centreville.

SARAH NOEL, Trustee.

June 4

### NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

### SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas. Cambrie muslins, call-simiers, co's, gingham, French and India silks Silk shawls, (of various descriptions) Comp'y bandanna handkerchiefs, Colored & black Can. Twill and plain cotton ton crapes, Fanny mill and leno Seersucker and caradamaslins, Silk & cotton hosiery, Marseilles vesting, white Steam loom and other and colored, &c. shirtings,

They have also received a supply of

### FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, June 4.

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the night of Saturday the 18th ult. a negro man, about 21 years old, named JACOB, about 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, middle thick built for his height, walks with his knees & legs rather close, has generally a quick and active motion; his face is tolerably full and round, his mouth full and prominent, his beard large for his age and his color rather a pale black; he carries his head low, and when spoken to, has a down look, he sometimes speaks quick, at other times slow; he chews a great deal of tobacco. He went off in company with two negro lads about 18 or 19 years old, one free, named Henry Sheppard, the other a slave, named Samuel, belonging to Henry Dickinson, of Talbot county. It is supposed they have gone into Delaware, will stir for Philadelphia, and probably from thence to sea. Jacob's clothes were a white round about, an old white summer waistcoat, a pair of tow trousers, a pair of new domestic cotton plaid trousers of yellow, blue & white colors, a pair of new black grain shoes, and a fur hat half worn. It is highly probable he will change his name and dress. The above reward will be given if the said negro Jacob should be apprehended out of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and delivered to the subscriber, or to Mr. James Sangston, at Denton, in Caroline county, or the sum of 75 dollars if taken on the Eastern Shore, and delivered as aforesaid.

JOSHUA DRIVER.

Caroline county, June 4

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway on or about the 14th ultimo, from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Maryland, a mulatto woman, about twenty or twenty-two years old, named LYDIA. She is a middle bright mulatto, about five feet, 5 inches high, stout and rather thick made, has a broad face, very wide between her eyes, and has a scar on her upper lip from a cut when young—Her countenance is rather serious and grim; she chews tobacco and smokes frequently, and will occasionally get drunk, & often curses and swears to a great degree. She took away with her two of her children, one named Nancy, about 5 or 6 years old, the other named John, about 1 year and 8 months old. She was pregnant when she went off, & must very shortly have a child—Her clothes and those of her children are not sufficiently known so as to be described. It is fully believed that she and her children have been conveyed off by some white persons or free negroes, and that their aim was Baltimore or Delaware. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said mulatto woman and her said two children to the subscriber, or to Mr. J. Sangston, in Denton.

JOSHUA DRIVER.

Caroline county, June 4

### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscribers in December last, a negro boy named JIM, about 16 years of age, tolerable well grown, of a black countenance, and apparently simple when spoken to; he was the property of Thomas Robinson, deceased—He has been for some time on and about the farm of Edward Hamilton, near the Hole in the Wall, but I understand his time has expired. Any person who takes up said boy and secures him in the jail at Easton, so that we get him, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by

MARY ROBINSON & J. EDWARDS, SAMUEL ROBINSON'S Ex'ors. of Thomas Robinson, dec'd.

June 4

### BLANK BOOKS.

For sale at the Star Office.



In Chancery, May 3d, 1816.

Wm. Knight, adm'r of William Matthews, vs. Francis and Margaret Morton. The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the equitable interest of John Morton in the property hereinafter mentioned for the payment of the complainant's claim as administrator of William Matthews.

The bill states that William Matthews by certain articles of agreement entered into between him and the said John Morton, sold unto said Morton certain lands and houses in Cecil county; that the said Morton executed to the said Matthews his five several bonds for payment of the purchase money; that only a part of the said purchase money had been paid, leaving a considerable balance yet due; that the said William Matthews is dead, and that letters of administration had been granted to the complainant on his estate; that the said Morton is also dead, leaving three children, John, Margaret, and Francis Morton, infants, under the age of twenty-one years, his heirs at law, to whom the equitable interest in the said property hath descended; that the personal estate left by said Morton is not sufficient for the payment of his debts. It is also stated by the bill that since the filing of the said bill the defendants Francis and Margaret have removed out of the State of Maryland. It is the petition, and the bill, that they may be removed out of the State of Maryland. It is the petition, and the bill, that they may be removed out of the State of Maryland. It is the petition, and the bill, that they may be removed out of the State of Maryland.

True copy. Test—THOS H BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

May 21 3

### The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES.

Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington on one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Road, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Wick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same route every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Haddaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Lines shall not run for good Stages, Houses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants, ROBERT KEDDY, THOS. PEACOCK, SAM'L CHAPMAN, JAS MURDOCH.

Apr 30. N.B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hill, running the same day of the Line of Stages. All to the baggage at the risk of the owners.

### FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopson, situate in Talbot county, near Wye River, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Sedgwick and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house, and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of orchard, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEWSELEY.

April 9

### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

### SEASONABLE GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE:

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Ginghams              | Silk Lusters              |
| Plaids                | Chinese Cloths            |
| Stripes               | Waterloo Shawls           |
| Denim ditto           | Imitation do.             |
| Calicoes, common and  | Chintz do.                |
| address               | Dark and light do. 7-4,   |
| Waterloo ditto        | 3-4 and 6-4               |
| Cambrics 4-4 & 6-4    | Madras Handkerchiefs      |
| Do. Shirtings         | Pocket do.                |
| Steam Loom do.        | Men's white cotton hose   |
| Super Long Cloth      | Women's do. do.           |
| Fancy Muslins         | Coloured do.              |
| Lappet Shawls         | Silk Florentine           |
| Tamboo Book Muslin    | White Marcellines vesting |
| Plain do.             | Coloured do.              |
| Leop do.              | Royal rib'd do.           |
| Dimities              | Cotton Casimeres          |
| Jeans                 | Linen Checks              |
| Cotton yarn, from No. | Colloid do.               |
| 6 to 26               | Brown Holland             |
| Fine Broad Cloths     | Black Cambrics            |
| Do. Casimeres         | Coloured do.              |

TOGETHER WITH

### COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.

Easton, apr 23

JAMES THOMAS.

### Easton and Baltimore Packet.

### SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst at 5 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKERS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

### SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

### EDUCATION.

A Gentleman, qualified to teach a Country School, will receive liberal encouragement, by applying to the subscribers, provided he exhibits testimonials of his ability as a scholar, added to temperance and attention to the duties of such a station. Apply to Mr. Smith, Editor, or to the subscribers living in the neighborhood of Haddaway's Ferry, Talbot county, Md.

JOSEPH FARLAND, JAMES SETH.

may 28 m

### JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

### SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bristle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHERS, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work, with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell on for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N.B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, and judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, march 25

### TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined in keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting, and supporting it with a more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this information will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for his recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

Feb 6

SOLOMON LOWE.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William H. Key, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims. And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, & Henry Whiteley, Executors

Whitersburg, Del. Nov 7

### Pay Master General's Office,

City of Washington, May 9, 1816.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To claimants for half pay pensions, under the act of Congress, passed on the 14th of April, 1816, entitled "An Act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes," that evidence of their claims conformably to the mode herein pointed out, should be transmitted to this office:

1st. The date of decease of the officer or soldier, to be established from one of the following sources, namely:

The records of the war department.

The proper rolls of the army.

The testimony of military officers, (staff or others)

The testimony of other respectable persons.

2d. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children who may have been under 16 years of age at the time of the father's decease, the state or territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. Page and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of her respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from parish registers, duly authenticated.

3d. The wife, at the time of ascertaining and laying this half pay or placing her on list for it must show that she has not agt married; and must moreover repeat at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof; because, in case her marrying again, the half pay reverts to such of her children as may be under sixteen years of age. This may be by the testimony (affidavits) of respectable persons, having knowledge of the fact.

These evidences being produced to, and filed in the office, the paymaster general, the pension can be there registered.

In cases of orphans or, (where there is no widow,) the guardian will, of course, act for them; publish their pensions, as prescribed the foregoing regulations, and receive the same.

Payments will be made semi-annually.

ROBERT LENT,

Paymaster General.

Printers of the laws of the United States will give the foregoing three insertions in their papers.

May 11, (21) 3

### Salted Beef & Baco.

The subscriber offers for sale 10 bbls of nice BEEF, by the bbl or smaller quantity. Also, some BACON, which will be sold on good terms for cash.

PETER WHALIN,

at Joseph Lawson's, Easton.

May 28 3

### Notice is hereby given,

That I will attend in person, or by deputy, For Queen Ann's county, at Queen's-Town on Monday the 17th of June next, and at the Court House in Centerville on Tuesday the 18th—For Caroline county, at the Court House in Denton on Thursday the 20th, and at Greensborough on Friday the 21st—For Talbot county, at St Michael's on Monday the 24th, and at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 25th, for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. The changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a State, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a corresponding increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non-residents.—These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are on ly to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction is to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the first of June, (the proportional value according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated; the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person's property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon, greably to that assessment.

And, once it is further hereby given, That I will attend in person, or by deputy, at the Court House in Centerville on Tuesday the 9th of June next; at the Court House in Denton on Thursday the 11th; and at the Court House in Easton on Saturday the 13th, for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing, as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment, to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,

Principal Assessor 2d Maryland District.

may 28 3

Lists of Lands, Lots of Ground with their improvements, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, owned by A. B. on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying and being within the ——— district of the state of ——— viz: (in the insert the county, township, or parish, in which the property is situated.)

One lot, (here insert its description, specifying the way, course, or hill, or mountain, or high road, ——— which it is situated, or noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particulars which may be known and distinguished, containing ——— acres, or more, (insert the number of) ———, having thereon one dwelling house, of ——— stories, forty feet in length by thirty feet, two barns of wood,

one corn house, one grist mill, describing the same, and any other improvements the farm may contain) valued at ——— dollars.

One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the street, &c. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and depth of the lot on which it stands) valued at ——— dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, perches, or acres) valued at ——— dollars.

Males—1 above 50 years of age;  
4 between 12 and 50 years;  
2 under 12 years;  
Females—2 between 12 and 50 years;  
1 under 12 years;

Valued at ——— dollars.

Total, dollars,

### Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1816.

On application of KEZIAH FISHER, administratrix of William Fisher, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the public seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of May, 1816.

Test—

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the estate of William Fisher, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of May, 1816.

KEZIAH FISHER, adm'r of Wm. Fisher, dec'd

may 21 3

### KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

May Term, 1816.

On application of JOHN STOOPS, Esq. administrator of James Frisby, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Frisby, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1816.

JOHN STOOPS, adm'r of James Frisby, dec'd

may 21 3

### MARYLAND:

Kent County, So.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, severally by petition in writing of James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres, and Archibald Fowler, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, schedules of their property, and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and the said James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres, and Archibald Fowler, having satisfied me that they have resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their applications; and a constable of Kent county having certified that the said petitioners are in his custody for debt only; and the said petitioners having given sufficient security for their personal appearance at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against them by their creditors:—I do therefore order, and adjudge that the said James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres, and Archibald Fowler, be discharged from their imprisonment; and that they (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid) give notice to their creditors to appear before the county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres, and Archibald Fowler, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

Given under my hand this 16th day of May, in the year 1816.

THOMAS WORRELL.

may 21 4

### SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber in November last, William Green, an apprentice to the tailoring business, about 20 years of age; his clothing not recollected. The above reward only will be paid to any person who will bring him home.

STEPHEN VANSANT.

Centerville, may 21 3q

### One Hundred Dollars Reward,

Will be paid by the subscriber for apprehending and delivering to me at Easton, in Talbot county, the following negroes, to wit:

SOPHIA, a stout strong able negro woman with a wide mouth and thick lips, having with her a young child named Abadiash, about 2 years old, yellow complexion.

Also—A young negro man named SALL, about 18 years old, dark complexion, about five feet, 6 or 8 inches high. They are supposed to have gone for the Delaware.

Fifty dollars will be paid for the woman and her son, and fifty dollars for Sam, when delivered as above, or lodged in Easton jail.

HENRY DICKINSON.

Easton, may 28

### March Term, Anno Domini 1816.

Ordered, by Dorchester county court, that the first Monday in September next, be limited and appointed for the creditors of John Smoot, an insolvent debtor, to bring in and declare their claims to the Clerk of the county court. Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in one newspaper in the city of Baltimore, and in one other in Easton, for three successive weeks at least, three months before the said first Monday in September next, by THOMAS EXALLS, Esq. trustee for said Smoot.

Signed by order,

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

may 21 3

### CASH WILL BE PAID

For 15 or 20 likely young Negroes, by making application at the Bar of the Union Tavern, in Easton. Liberal prices will be given in Baltimore paper, if required, by an early application to

JAMES CLAY.

may 28 3q

### TOP GALLANT

Stands the present season at Mr. James Edmondson's, near Easton, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at Centerville on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays—to cover mares at \$15 the season; payable on the 1st of October, with 20 per cent deduction if paid by the 20th of July, and \$50 insurance. The reason to end the 20th July. TOP GALLANT is excelled by few horses in America, either as a foal-getter or a racer, and is a horse of the most delightful temper, as well as all the breed of old Diomed. As he will stand no longer on this shore than the present season, gentlemen will find it their advantage to breed from him this season.

CORBIN LEE.

Note.—Groom's fee 50 cents.

### TOP GALLANT

Was got by the imported horse Diomed, his dam by the imported horse Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, his great grand dam by Mark Antony, his g. g. grand dam by old Janus, his g. g. g. grand dam by old Janus, which mare was purchased by Henry DeLong of Col. Willis, of Brunswick county, at the price of one hundred pounds, about fifty years ago; and was supposed to be as fine a mare as any in the Union.

\* Harris's Eclipse was by old Fearnought, out of the imported Shakespeare mare. Fearnought was by Regulus, and he was by the Godolphin Arabian. Regulus was won seven King's plates in one year, and was never beat.

† Mark Antony was by Spectator, out of the dam of Highflyer, which was by Blank, Regulus, &c.

‡ Old Janus was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that, perhaps, ever will come. He was by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the Little Hartley Mare, and his blood is invaluable. All his stock were fleet, though generally out of common country mares.

apr 16

### BLACK KNIGHT

is a beautiful bay horse, five years old next May, is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the Black Knight horse James Janus was got by the celebrated Black Knight horse Black Knight, who was got by Dove, known by the name of Dames's Dove, out of a Black mare, known by the name of Hopper's Packet. The dam of Black Knight Janus was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas, his grand dam was got by old Black Knight, his great grand dam was got by the imported mare Hector, and was supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country, for saddle and general use of a kind.

BLACK KNIGHT will be let to mares this season, at the moderate price of five dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of September next, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Black Knight will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will be in the lower part of Queen Ann's one week, and in the bay side the other. Season to commence on the 1st of April and end on the 28th of June.

JAMES DENNY.

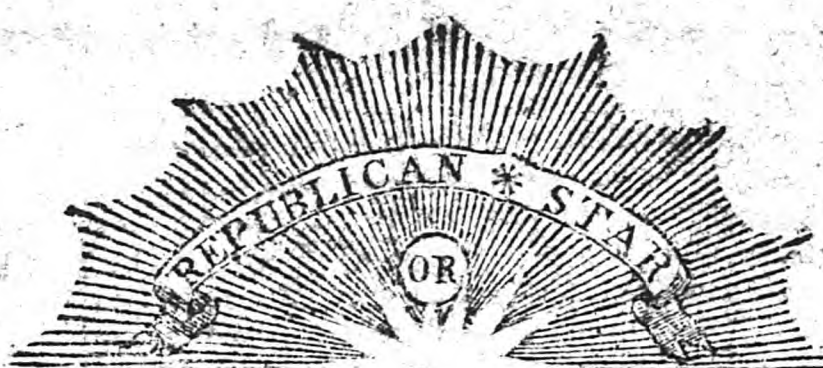
### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst, a negro man called EZEKIEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eye brows. His clothing were a tow linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.

Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white twill cotton coat and jacket.

The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.





PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning, by

**THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.  
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is  
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One  
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents  
per square.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of  
Queen Anne's county court,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at Mr.  
Chaplin's tavern, in Centreville, on MONDAY,  
the first day of July next, the following described  
property, lately belonging to Doctor PERRY E.  
NORRIS, deceased, viz:

The House & Lot in the town of Cen-  
treville, now occupied by Dr. Emory, with the  
improvements thereon.

Also—A small parcel of Wood Land,  
containing about 12 acres, and another parcel of  
Wood Land, containing about 8 acres. These  
two parcels are not immediately contiguous to  
each other, but very distant, and lie about 3  
miles from Centreville, on or near the Spaniard's  
Neck Road. They are said to be covered with  
valuable timber.

Also—A small Lot in Centreville, ly-  
ing between the two principal streets, containing  
one quarter of an acre.

The terms of sale will be, that one third  
of the purchase money for the House & Lot must  
be paid on or before the first day of January next,  
when possession will be given; the remainder in  
two equal annual payments.

One half of the purchase money for the  
other property to be paid on or before the  
20th day of October, or upon the ratification of  
the sale by the Court; the remainder in six  
months thereafter. A deed will be made to the  
purchaser or purchasers, on the payment of the  
whole purchase money, which shall not be secured  
by bond with security approved by the Trustee.

Any information relative to the property  
will be given by Wm. Chambers, Esq. Centreville.

SARAH NOEL, Trustee.

June 4 49

## NOTICE.

The stockholders of the "Easton Hotel" are  
earnestly requested to meet at the Court  
House, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst.,  
as the subscribers have some important business  
to lay before them.

ANDREW SKINNER,  
RICHARD SPENCER,  
TRISTRAM NEEDLES,  
JAMES NABB.

June 4 2

## Protestant Episcopal Church.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all whom it may concern,

That the Convention of the Protestant Epis-  
copal Church in Maryland, will meet in the City  
of Annapolis, on the 12th day of June next,  
the Wednesday in Trinity week. The Vestries  
of the several Parishes in the diocese are request-  
ed to appoint delegates.

By order,  
H. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

may 28 39

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court for Talbot County, will  
meet on Monday the 17th day of June next, at  
the Court House in Easton, to receive and levy  
accounts against the county. All persons con-  
cerned are requested to attend on that day.

Per order Levy Court,  
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

may 7 (14) 5

## Union Bank of Maryland,

9th May, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders,  
that an election for sixteen Directors, will be  
held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 1st July  
next, at nine o'clock in the morning and con-  
tinue until three in the afternoon.

By order of the board,  
R. HIGGINTHOM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more  
than eleven of the present board, are eligible for  
the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Easton Star, Freder-  
icktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Ma-  
gestown Herald, are requested to publish the  
above once a week for six weeks and forward their  
accounts for payment.

R. H. Cash.

may 14 6

## FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less,  
and is part of that valuable tract of Land called  
"Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about  
one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hills-  
borough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in  
tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and  
handsome; about two thirds of the Land is stiff  
and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the  
other third is light but produces well corn or rye,  
besides there is a branch through which runs a  
never failing stream of water which might be  
made a good mill seat: persons wishing to pur-  
chase a bargain will no doubt meet with one  
here. Should it best suit purchasers the Farm  
may be sold in three separate lots with a good  
portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply  
to Mr. Edward B. Hurdcastle, at Denton, or to  
the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

may 21

HOPKINS & DUFF'S  
RAZOR STROPS,

superior quality,  
For sale at the Star office.

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

To authorize the payment for property  
lost, captured or destroyed by the en-  
emy, while in the military service of  
the United States, and for other pur-  
poses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America, in Congress assembled, That  
any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether  
of cavalry, mounted riflemen or in-  
fantry, who in the late war between the  
United States and Great Britain, has sus-  
tained damage by the loss of any horse  
that was killed in battle, or which has died  
in consequence of a wound therein re-  
ceived, or in consequence of failure on  
the part of the United States to furnish  
such horse with sufficient forage, while  
in the military service of the United  
States, shall be allowed and paid the value  
thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
any person, whether of cavalry, mounted  
militia or volunteers, who, in the late  
war aforesaid, has sustained damage by  
the loss of a horse, in consequence of the  
owner being dismounted or separated,  
and detached from the same, by order of  
the commanding officer; or in conse-  
quence of the rider being killed or  
wounded in battle, shall be allowed and  
paid the value of such horse, at the  
time he was received into the public ser-  
vice.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,  
That any person who, in the late war a-  
foresaid, has sustained damage by the  
loss, capture, or destruction, by an en-  
emy, of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart,  
boat, sleigh or harness, while such prop-  
erty was in the military service of the  
United States, either by impressment or  
contract, except in cases where the risk  
to which the property would be exposed  
was agreed to be incurred by the owner,  
if it shall appear that such loss, capture,  
or destruction was without any fault or  
negligence on the part of the owner; and  
any person who, during the time aforesaid,  
has sustained damage by the death  
of any such horse, mule or ox, in conse-  
quence of failure on the part of the United  
States, to furnish the same with suffi-  
cient forage, while in the service aforesaid,  
shall be allowed and paid the value  
thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,  
That any person who, in the time aforesaid,  
has acted in the military service of  
the United States, as a volunteer or drafted  
militiaman, and who has furnished  
himself with military arms and accoutre-  
ments, and has sustained damage by the  
capture or destruction of the same, with-  
out any fault or negligence on his part,  
shall be allowed and paid the value  
thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,  
That where any property has been im-  
pressed or taken by public authority, for  
the use or subsistence of the army, dur-  
ing the late war, and the same shall  
have been destroyed, lost or consumed,  
the owner of such property shall be  
paid the value thereof, deducting there-  
from the amount which has been paid,  
or may be claimed for the use and risk  
for the same, while in the service aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That  
nothing in this act contained, shall be so  
construed as to enable the owner of any  
such property, or his legal representa-  
tives, to receive compensation for such  
loss or damage as above mentioned,  
where the owner of such property, or his  
legal representatives, may have recover-  
ed or received satisfaction for such loss  
from the persons who may have taken or  
impressed such property into the public  
service; and that every person claiming  
such compensation shall, at the time of  
receiving the same, release all claims he  
may have against the officer or person  
who may have impressed, taken, or used  
such property in the public service; and  
that in all cases where the owner of such  
property, or his legal representative, may  
have recovered or received satisfaction  
for such loss or injury, from the person  
who shall so have taken such property  
into the public service, the said officer  
or person who shall so have paid such  
loss or damage, shall be entitled to re-  
ceive the compensation provided by this  
act for such loss or damage.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,  
That the accountant of the war depart-  
ment, in adjusting and settling the ac-  
counts of the different paymasters, is  
hereby authorized to allow to the officers  
of volunteer cavalry, who furnished  
their own horses, while in public ser-  
vice, at the rate of forty cents per day,  
for each horse so furnished, which any  
such officer was entitled by law to keep  
in such service, agreeably to the rank of  
such officer.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,  
That when any officer, non-commissioned  
officer or private, in the cavalry ser-  
vice, as aforesaid, having lost the horse  
or horses, which may have been taken by

him into the said service, has received  
from the United States another horse or  
horses, in lieu, or in part payment for the  
horse or horses so previously lost as a-  
foresaid, such officer, non-commissioned  
or private, shall be entitled to receive  
the allowance of forty cents per day,  
for the use and risk of the horse on  
which he may have been so remounted.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted,  
That any person who, in the time aforesaid,  
has sustained damage by the destruc-  
tion of his or her house or building  
by an enemy, while the same was occu-  
pied as a military deposite, under the au-  
thority of an officer or agent of the United  
States, shall be allowed and paid the  
amount of such damage: Provided, It  
shall appear that such occupation was  
the cause of its destruction.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted,  
That the loss or destruction as aforesaid,  
as well as the value of such property,  
shall be ascertained by the best evi-  
dence, which the nature of the case will  
admit of, and which may be in the power  
of the party to produce; and the amount  
thereof, when established and ascertained  
according to the provisions of this act,  
shall be paid to the sufferer or sufferers,  
out of any money in the Treasury not oth-  
erwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted,  
That for the more speedy execution of  
the provisions of this act, the President  
of the United States, by and with the ad-  
vice and consent of the Senate, is hereby  
authorized to appoint one commissioner,  
whose duty it shall be to decide upon all  
cases arising under this act; and who, in  
the discharge of his duties, shall be sub-  
ject to such rules and regulations as shall  
be prescribed by the President of the United  
States. Such commissioner  
shall receive, as compensation for his  
services, at the rate of two thousand dol-  
lars per annum, for the time he shall be  
actually employed, which shall not ex-  
ceed two years, to be computed from and  
after the first of July next; at which  
time he shall enter upon the duties of  
his office. All official communications  
to and from the commissioner appointed  
under this act, shall be free of post-  
age.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted,  
That the said commissioner, so to be ap-  
pointed, before he enters upon the duties  
of his office, shall take the following oath  
to wit: "I, A B do solemnly swear, that  
I will, well and truly, according to the  
best of my abilities, discharge the duties  
of commissioner under an act of Con-  
gress, entitled "An act to authorize the  
payment for property lost, captured or  
destroyed by the enemy, while in the  
military service of the United States, and  
for other purposes;" so help me God;"  
upon which he shall proceed to appoint a  
clerk and shall proceed, with all practi-  
cable despatch, to establish, under the  
direction, or with the assent of the Pres-  
ident of the United States, such rules as  
will in regard to the receipt of applica-  
tions of claimants to compensation for los-  
ses provided for by this act, as the species  
and degree of evidence, the manner  
in which such evidence shall be taken  
and authenticated, and shall in his opinion  
be the best calculated to attain the objects  
of this act: paying a due regard, in the  
establishment of such regulations, as well  
to the claims of individual justice as to  
the interest of the United States; which  
rules and regulations shall, upon his ap-  
pointment, be published for eight weeks,  
successively, in the newspapers in the  
several States and Territories in which  
the laws of the United States are pub-  
lished.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted,  
That the said commissioner shall, in all  
cases in which the claim to compensation  
or indemnity shall exceed the sum of two  
hundred dollars, award a commission to  
some one or more discreet commissioner  
in the vicinity of where the witnesses  
are stated to reside, accompanied by in-  
terrogatories to be propounded to such  
witness, which said commission, when  
executed, shall be returned, together  
with the examinations to be taken in vir-  
tue thereof, by mail, free of postage, to  
the office of the said commissioner.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted,  
That in all adjudications of the said com-  
missioner upon the claims above men-  
tioned, whether such judgment be in favor  
of, or adverse to the claim of the appli-  
cant, the same shall be entered by his  
clerk in a book to be provided for that  
purpose. And when such judgment shall  
be in favor of such claim, shall en-  
title the claimant, or his legal represen-  
tative, upon the production of a copy of  
such judgment, duly certified by the clerk  
of said commissioner, to payment of the  
amount thereof at the treasury of the U-  
nited States.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted,  
That no claim authorized by this act shall  
be allowed or paid, unless the same shall  
be exhibited within two years from the  
passing hereof.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House  
of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President  
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 9, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For reducing the duties on licenses to  
retailers of wines, spirituous liquors,  
and foreign merchandise.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America, in Congress assembled, That  
from and after the thirty first day of De-  
cember next, the additional duties laid  
on licenses to retailers of wines, spiritu-  
ous liquors, and foreign merchandise, by  
the third section of the act entitled, "an  
act to provide additional revenues for de-  
fraying the expenses of government and  
maintaining the public credit, by laying  
duties on sales at auction, and on licen-  
ses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and  
foreign merchandise, and for increasing  
the rates of postage," passed on the  
twenty third day of December, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and fourteen, shall  
cease and determine; and in case of any  
application for a license to retail, be-  
tween the thirtieth day of June, and the  
first day of January next, a license there-  
for shall, agreeably to the present rates  
of duty, be granted, to expire on the thir-  
ty-first day of December next, on paying  
to the collector a sum which shall bear  
the same proportion to the duty for a year  
by the existing rates as the time for  
which the license may be granted shall  
bear to a year; and for neglect or failure  
to obtain such license, the same penalty  
shall be incurred, to be recovered in like  
manner as for the neglect or failure to  
obtain a license under the act, entitled  
"an act laying duties on license to retail-  
ers of wines, spirituous liquors, and for-  
eign merchandise," passed on the sec-  
ond of August, one thousand eight hun-  
dred and thirteen: Provided, That after  
the first day of January next, no retailer  
of imported salt alone, whose stock in  
trade shall not exceed one hundred dol-  
lars, shall be compelled to take out a li-  
cense for retailing the same, nor be liable  
to any penalty or forfeiture for failing to  
do so.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House  
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President  
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Concerning the annual sum appropriated  
for arming and equipping the militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America, in Congress assembled, That  
the annual sum of two hundred thousand  
dollars, as appropriated for the purpose  
of providing arms and military equip-  
ments for the militia, either by purchase  
or manufacture, according to the act of  
the twenty third of April, one thousand  
eight hundred and eight, entitled "an  
act making provision for arming and e-  
quipping the whole body of the militia  
of the United States," shall be paid for  
each year, respectively, out of any moneys  
in the treasury not otherwise appro-  
priated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,  
That the sum appropriated to be paid as  
aforesaid, shall be applied for the pur-  
pose and according to the intention spec-  
ified in said act without being liable at  
any time to be carried to the account of  
the surplus fund. And nothing in the  
act of the third of March, one thousand  
eight hundred and nine, entitled "An  
act further to amend the several acts for  
the establishment and regulation of the  
treasury war and navy departments," shall  
be construed to authorize the transferring  
of the sum annually appropriated as a-  
foresaid, or any portion thereof to any  
other branch of expenditure.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House  
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President  
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## RESOLUTION

Requiring the Secretary of State to com-  
pile and print, once in every two years,  
a register of all officers and agents,  
civil, military and naval, in the service  
of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America, in Congress assembled, That  
once in two years, a register, containing  
correct lists of all the officers & agents,  
civil, military and naval, in the service of  
the United States, made up to the last  
day of September of each year in which  
a new Congress is to assemble, be com-  
piled and printed under the direction of  
the Secretary for the Department of  
State. And to enable him to form such  
register he, for his own Department, and  
the heads of the other Departments re-  
spectively, shall, in due time, cause such  
lists as aforesaid, of all officers & agents,  
in their respective Departments, includ-  
ing clerks, cadets and midshipmen, to be  
made and lodged in the office of the De-  
partment of State. And the said lists,  
shall exhibit the amount of compensa-  
tion, pay and emoluments allowed to each  
officer, agent, clerk, cadet and midship-  
man, the state or county in which he was  
born, and where employed.

2. Resolved, That the Secretary of the  
Navy submit to the list of the persons

employed in his department, the names,  
force and condition of all the ships and  
vessels belonging to the United States,  
and when and where built.

3. Resolved, That five hundred copies  
of the said register be printed: And that  
on the first Monday in January in each  
year when a new Congress shall be as-  
sembled there be delivered to the Presi-  
dent, the Vice President, each head of a  
department, each member of the Senate  
and House of Representatives of the U-  
nited States, one copy of such register, &  
to the secretary of the Senate, and Clerk  
of the House of Representatives, each  
ten copies for the use of the respective  
Houses; that twenty-five copies shall be  
deposited in the Library of the United  
States, at the seat of government, to be  
used like other books in that Library,  
and that the residue of the said copies  
be disposed in such manner as Congress  
shall from time to time direct.

4. Resolved, That for the information  
of the present Congress, such register  
as aforesaid be prepared and distributed  
as aforesaid, on the first day of its next  
session.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House  
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President  
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Ross and Sam-  
uel Breck, surviving executors of John  
Ross, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America, in Congress assembled, That  
the commissioner to be appointed by vir-  
tue of an act of Congress, passed at the  
present session, entitled "an act to au-  
thorize the payment for property lost,  
captured or destroyed by the enemy,  
while in the military service of the U-  
nited States, and for other purposes," be,  
and he is hereby authorized to audit and  
settle the claim of Charles Ross and Sam-  
uel Breck, surviving executors of John  
Ross, deceased, by ascertaining or caus-  
ing to be ascertained in the manner pre-  
scribed in the aforesaid act, the amount  
of damages which they have sustained,  
in consequence of the occupation by the  
troops of the United States of Point Pea-  
tres, in the State of Georgia, in the loss  
of the rent of the farm attached thereto,  
the destruction of the buildings, and of  
the wood, and other fuel thereon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,  
That the amount thereof, when so ascer-  
tained, shall be paid to the said Charles  
Ross and Samuel Breck, executors aforesaid,  
out of any money in the treasury not  
otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House  
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President  
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

## NEW ORLEANS INUNDATED!

By the following extracts of letters,  
just received from correspondents at New  
Orleans, it will be seen, that that patri-  
otic and important city is menaced by a  
terrible evil, besides the immediate loss,  
inconvenience, and danger attending an  
inundation: "New Orleans, May 6.

"We are all in the utmost consterna-  
tion here; as we are likely to be imme-  
diately inundated. A 'crescendo,' as the  
French call it, broke out in the course of  
yesterday at Mr. Cart's plantation, about  
two leagues above New Orleans, and on  
the same side of the river. The water is  
already in the suburbs at the back and  
upper end of the town and is at the mo-  
ment I am now writing (10 in the morn-  
ing) rising at my door at the rate of two  
inches and an half an hour. As nothing  
of this kind has happened for the seven  
years past, that I have resided in New  
Orleans, and as the river is now much  
higher than I have ever before known it  
so early in the season, I can form no  
judgment of what may be the end of it.

The poisonous miasma arising from  
the putrefactions, in the hot part of the  
season, after the fall of the water, will, it  
is to be apprehended, produce a plague  
this summer, instead of the usual yellow  
fever." "New Orleans, May 9.

"The greatest distress pervades this  
city. Two nights ago a dreadful crea-  
ture broke in the levee, at the planta-  
tion of Lanusse and Mr. Cart, six miles  
above town. It is now 100 yards wide;  
a fourth of the city is inundated, and  
the water continues rising. Immense num-  
bers of the poorest inhabitants have been  
driven from their homes. Boats are now  
plying in several of the streets. A large  
cemetery in the rear of the town is some  
feet under water, and the dead are bur-  
ied by sinking the coffins with bricks."

The engineers who are employed on the  
levee, entertain hopes of stopping it.  
If this cannot be effected, as many  
seriously apprehend, half the city must  
remain under water, until the river sub-  
sides in July. The inhabitants pro-  
pense a terrible fall, as the human putrefaction  
which must accompany the rearing of  
the waters, will be the occasion of much  
unusual sickness."



## TO THE FEDERAL PARTY.

### GENTLEMEN,

Are you not almost daunted and discouraged? If you look behind you, what do you see but disappointment and if before you, what but despair? When every ray of hope is failing before you, is it not time to awaken from our dreams, and exchange the cause of your party for that of your country?

For sixteen years you have struggled for office, with a perseverance which was worthy of a better cause. For sixteen years, you have waged unrelenting war against the administration of the Republicans. For sixteen years you have striven to convince the people more faithful to themselves than you were to them, were never able to forget the Alien and Sedition Acts, and the other errors of your own administration—Why struggle longer against the stream? Why persevere in a contention which can only cover you with disgrace?

What arts have not your leaders employed? What misrepresentations have not your presses poured upon the public mind? Every measure of Mr. Jefferson's administration was attacked and calumniated. Nothing was too high for their repacity; or too low for their animadversion. The scarlet of the President and the horned frogs of the West were subject to the same fate with the acquisition of Louisiana or the embargo. The voice of truth was attempted to be drowned by the clamors of faction. Measures intended to support the rights and honor of the nation, were stigmatized by every opprobrious epithet. Then accusations were framed and distinctions invented, which served only to disgrace the American name. The cry of *Virginia influence* was rung in the East to alienate it from the South. The clamor of a *French influence* was invented to conceal from the people the real tendencies of measures. Foreign embassies, which require all the talents & strength of the people to resist, were rendered still more distressing by the internal divisions which you fomented. No measure could be taken to arrest the justice of both the belligerents but what was sacrificed to the finger of Bonaparte.

But when in their injustice, and your own perseverance, had led to more aggravated aggressions, and it became necessary to draw the sword to avenge our wrongs, was it not time for the spirit of party to sleep? Launched into war with the most powerful nation on the globe, was not every nerve necessary to carry us with safety thro' it? But the ambition of faction slept not. Your leaders were only animated to more vigorous efforts for their own promotion. To palsy the arm of the government, and to enfeeble the powers of the Republican party, so as to cover them with disgrace, and on their ruins to elevate themselves, were the best expedients which a desperate ambition could adopt. They derided the war. They vindicated all the atrocities of a barbarous enemy. They scouted at the triumph of our arms; declaring that it was unbecoming a religious people to rejoice in such successes. They wished to deny their country the use of men and money. They discountenanced the enlistment of troops, and the offer of loans. And finally, to close the career of their iniquities, they menaced the dissolution of the Union, and organized the *Hartford Convention*. Infatuated and desperate men! Was it thus, that you expected to obtain the reins of power? Was it thus, that you expected to secure the confidence of the American people? Were disunion and treason the arguments by which you hoped to recommend yourself to their attachment?

You have failed again. The war ended with glory, and as your country rose, your party fell. Peace extinguished almost every hope—one single, solitary ray yet flared before you.

Your leaders—descent upon the expenses of the war, the debts which had been incurred and the taxes which were laid. They mistook again the character of their countrymen; for to them honor has more charms than money. The appeal was made in the Eastern States; and the experiment has failed.

Vermont has abandoned your ranks. New Hampshire has filled all her offices with republicans. In Massachusetts, your numbers have been frightfully reduced—such another victory would be a defeat. In Rhode-Island, and even in Connecticut, your ranks are wonderfully thinned. In New York, your discomfiture is overwhelming. You have a precarious tenure in Maryland—and every where else, your prospects are overclouded with impenetrable gloom.

It is in vain to struggle against the cause of truth, and the will of the people. With all the assistance which apostasy has carried into your ranks; with all the declamation which Mr. Randolph has afforded you, your efforts have been unavailing. Why stem the current any longer? Why waste your talents in fruitless opposition? Why deny your country the fruits of your genius and your eloquence?

But if your leaders will still persevere in their hopeless struggle; if they still insist on making you the instruments of their unhallowed ambition, is it not time to leave them to themselves? To abandon men who have nothing to offer you but despair—is it still worth while to tear yourselves from your country, that you may bolster up such a paper as the "Federal Republican," or such political organs as Pickering and Otis?

Whatever new party distinctions may

arise in the bosom of the republic, what ambition may be formed from the elements of local interests or from national doctrines, this one fact is clear, that the federal sun of party of Pickering and Otis has set forever.

Richmond Enquirer.

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE.

### THE LATE WAR.

In Niles' Register there is a table of all the land battles fought between the American armies and those of the allied British and Indians, formed from a careful examination of all the various accounts. From this table it appears that in the campaign of 1812, ending with the battle of Frenchtown, in January, 1813, there were, (including the disgraceful capitulation of General Hull, where only one man was wounded) six battles, in which the comparative loss was as follows:

| American.            |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Killed,              | 495  |
| Wounded,             | 367  |
| Missing & Prisoners, | 3629 |
| Total,               | 4491 |

| British. |     |
|----------|-----|
| Killed,  | 380 |
| Wounded, | 380 |
| Total,   | 660 |

In the campaign of 1813, ending with the battle of Williamsburg, Oct. 11, the loss of the respective armies was, in eleven battles—

| American.            |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Killed,              | 422  |
| Wounded,             | 936  |
| Missing & Prisoners, | 1286 |
| Total,               | 2644 |

| British.             |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Killed,              | 441  |
| Wounded,             | 1067 |
| Missing & Prisoners, | 1328 |
| Total,               | 2836 |

In the 3d campaign, and closing with the ever memorable battle of Jan. 8, at New Orleans, the loss in eighteen battles stood as follows:

| American.            |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Killed,              | 505  |
| Wounded,             | 1691 |
| Missing & Prisoners, | 507  |
| Total,               | 2703 |

| British.             |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Killed,              | 2063 |
| Wounded,             | 3946 |
| Missing & Prisoners, | 1908 |
| Total,               | 7922 |

From these tables it appears that the total losses in thirty-five battles between the Americans and the allied forces of British and Indians, was—

| American.            |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Killed,              | 1422 |
| Wounded,             | 3044 |
| Missing & Prisoners, | 3422 |
| Total,               | 9888 |

| British.             |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Killed,              | 2809  |
| Wounded,             | 5393  |
| Missing & Prisoners, | 3235  |
| Total,               | 11447 |

Difference against the British, 1559

When our inexperience at the commencement of the war is considered, the result must be allowed to be highly honorable to the American arms. The progressive improvement of our army in military skill is very strongly marked by the different results of the different campaigns. But there is another item to be brought into the account. There were fought ten battles with the Indians alone. In these the loss was—

| Americans. |     |
|------------|-----|
| Killed,    | 142 |
| Wounded,   | 606 |
| Total,     | 748 |

| Indians.   |      |
|------------|------|
| Killed,    | 1710 |
| Wounded,   | 180  |
| Prisoners, | 682  |
| Total,     | 2312 |

Difference against the Indians, 1764

| GRAND TOTAL.         |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Of American loss.    |       |
| Killed & Wounded,    | 5214  |
| Missing & Prisoners, | 5422  |
| Total,               | 10636 |

| British and Indian loss. |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Killed & Wounded,        | 10092 |
| Missing & Prisoners,     | 3257  |
| Total,                   | 13349 |

Aggregate balance against the allies in forty-five engagements, 3313. If that most disgraceful affair of Hull's could be blotting from our history, the account would stand much more in our favor. Here 2300 men were surrendered prisoners of war to inferior force; but the disgrace rests exclusively with the commander. The honor of our arms was gloriously retrieved in the last campaign on the Niagara frontier and at New Orleans.

The whole glory of the war belongs to the republican party. The federalists from the beginning acted with perfect consistency, always opposed to their country. From the commencement of the war they declared that they would have no part in this business. The militia of this state were constitutionally withheld from the U. States, loans were prevented by private agreements, cabals

enlistments were discouraged, and those who volunteered in the service of their country, were denounced by many as murderers. There is however, one part of the war which the honor and the shame belongs exclusively to the federalists; of which they took upon themselves the exclusive management. We allude to the campaign of Penobscot. Even the tender and feminine conscience of Gov. Strong had announced to his admirers that in this war we might defend our own soil. The defence of Castine and the rest of the district of Maine therefore, in the opinion of the most conscientious of the federalists was lawful. The militia were refused to the national government on the express ground that they were necessary for our own defence. The invasion of the state was precisely the event on the happening of which they were to be employed under our gallant commander in chief, Gov Strong. The federalists of this state then made themselves responsible for the conduct of this part of the contest, and the republicans must relinquish to them all the glory acquired on this theatre of arms. But this is the whole that federalism can claim.

### WASHINGTON, MAY 31.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Promotions in the United States' Navy, on the 27th April, 1816.

TO BE CAPTAINS.  
Samuel Angus, John O. Creighton.  
M. T. Woolsey, &

TO BE MASTERS COMMANDANT.  
Nath'l. Harraden, George C. Read,  
Saml. Woodhouse, Henry E. Ballard,  
C. C. B. Thompson, Thos. Gamble, &  
A. S. Wadsworth, Wm. Carter, jun.  
Geo. W. Rodgers,

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.  
John Hill, jr. No. 1 James Mork 17  
Jas. Armstrong 2 Andr. Fitzhugh 18  
John Smoot 3 W. M. Caldwell 19  
R. B. Randolph 4 John K. Carter 20  
William Berry 5 Joseph Cross 21  
Saml. L. Breese 6 Ab. S. Ten Eick 22  
John Evans 7 Th. Hamersley 23  
Richard Heath 8 John White 24  
Benjamin Page 9 W. M. Robins 25  
John T. Ritchie 10 Robert Field 26  
John A. Wish 11 Hiram Paulding 27  
John Gwinn 12 Enoch Lowe 28  
W. A. Weaver 13 J. D. Williamson 29  
T. W. Wynne 14 C. L. Springer, & 30  
Jas. L. Morris 15 William A. Lee 31  
J. A. Belsches 16

TO BE SURGEONS.  
William Barnwell, John Young, &  
W. C. Whittlesey, Charles M. Reese.  
Peter Christie,

TO BE SURGEONS MATE.  
James R. Boyce.

APPOINTMENTS  
By the Governor and Council of Maryland, May 23, 1816:

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.  
Lewis Green, Notary Public, to reside at Fredericktown.  
Benjamin Brooks, Justice of the Peace, Prince George's county.  
John Wolfe, Justice of the Peace for Frederick.  
Samuel Nicols, Justice of the Peace for Talbot county.  
William Stuart, Commissioner of the Tax for Anne Arundel county.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.  
Thomas Wilson, captain, Nathaniel Sappington, lieutenant, & Wm. Greenwood, ensign, of a company, 33d Regt. Kent.

Frederick Barrick, maj. of a battalion, 28th Regt. Frederick county.  
Geo. W. Boerstler, adjt. to 28th Regt. Frederick; Jacob Nicols, capt. of a company, 29th Regt.  
Henry Cubler, capt. Jacob Feaster, jr. lieutenant, and Thomas Ridgely, ensign, of a company, 28th Regt. Frederick; Otho Weakley, ensign of Capt. Easterday's company, do.

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

An able writer in the Richmond Enquirer, has not thought it beneath his pen to make some remarks under the signature of a Virginian, in reply to the miserable impostor pamphlet on the subject of the Presidential Election, which the Federalists are so busily engaged in puffing and circulating. The following is an extract from the Richmond article, full of force. The last lines particularly come home to the feelings of those friendly to the Election of Mr. Monroe on other grounds than that knowledge of his merits, which is only to be acquired by a near view of a man's character.

Nat. Intel.

EXTRACT.  
"When his [Mr. Jefferson's] eight years were about to expire, the eyes of the nation looked anxiously for his successor—Where was he to be found? Many of the great men whom the Revolution had produced, had gone off the stage.—Green and Franklin, and Laurens, and Samuel Adams, had sunk into the tomb.—Some who survived, had not shone in the cabinet; and some as Hamilton, and King, and Jay, were supposed to have strayed from the paths of their country's interest. Madison stood pre-eminent.—He had shone amid the storms of the Revolution; he had proved himself the faithful interpreter of the Constitution he had contributed to frame; his heart was pure.—The majority of the Republicans selected him as their candidate; and he was chosen because he was deemed best qualified for the appointment. Was this ambition?"

In fact the Revolutionary School has always been preferred. THE NAME OF MEN WHO IT HAS REARED, WILL SOON

pass away; but they were tried, and they are trusted. Was this ambition?"

Extract from an officer of the U. S. Army, to the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Fort Gaines, Chatahouchy River, Creek Nation, May 5.

"On our arrival here, and until a few days since, we were induced to believe the Indians were pretty friendly, but things have changed, and we expect an attack every moment. The Little Prince, and all the Chiefs of the friendly party, have been below endeavoring to make friends of the hostile party, but without effect; the night before last a Chief of the Seminoles made his appearance at the council house with 200 warriors, and dissolved their meeting, firing and threatening to put the friendly Chiefs to death if they did not leave there immediately; some of the friendly Chiefs passed here to day on their way home. Four days since, some of our wagons that were returning to Fort Hawkins were stopped by a small party of Indians, only 3 miles from our camp, and were about to be plundered of their horses and no doubt scalped, when one of them made his escape to camp, and gave us the information. I immediately volunteered with 30 brave men of the 4th Regiment and rescued them, & proceeded 40 miles with them thro' some hostile towns without farther molestation; but during my absence the same party was guilty of one of the most daring outrages I ever heard of; while two men, belonging to my company, were attending 30 cattle belonging to us, within half a mile of camp, about two o'clock at noon, they were driven off along with two public horses; we sent a small party in pursuit, but without coming up with them; they took the road on to St. Marks, crossing Flint River about twenty miles from its mouth. I have no doubt but that it is a small party of Seminoles or Queens party. I regret the loss of the 2 poor fellows, as I have no doubt they are scalped before this, it being unusual for the Indians to keep prisoners. To-day we heard 250 of the lower warriors being about 40 miles from here; so that you may expect to hear of some scalping in this quarter very soon, our force is very inconsiderable, not 300 effective men.—I have the command of a fine company, and three good field pieces, two 6-pounders and a four; and I hope that you will hear a good account of us, should we be attacked, I wish to see more Indian fighting.

Those who know how to appreciate the importance of the freedom of election, and the value of a rigid adherence to all the legal forms attending it, must have viewed with uneasiness, if not with dread, the innovations with which it is frequently menaced, in the convulsive spasms of party conflicts. The importance of exposing and repelling such attempts is viewed in a strong light, when we reflect, that, were the success of one such attempt acquiesced in, stimulating others, the government would soon dissolve into its original elements, and the lapse of a dozen years would witness the prostration of that fabric, which ordinary circumspection and vigilance would have sustained for at least many centuries. In this view, there is no transaction which has, among all thinking men, been regarded with more horror, than the recent attempt by the federal party in Maryland, by buying up a mass of population in one part of the country, where it could be spared, and transporting it to another, to control the election in a place where there was a republican majority; the attempt, let us say, to march over the prostrate rights of the people to the goal of their ambition. The scheme has not succeeded. In truth, it must have originated in an ignorance of human nature, which nothing could be more calculated to rouse to deep & effective indignation, than such plots against the liberties of the people, always recoiling, like this, on their projectors.

The beautiful city of Annapolis was selected as the field for this manoeuvre; probably on account of the limited compactness of its population, and the facility of reckoning its voters. Men were hired to reside there from March or April, to October next, for the term (six months) necessary to constitute a title to vote. The election of a Senate the ensuing annum (which only recurs at intervals of 5 years) was the occasion which gave rise to this desperate struggle to secure the ascendancy in Annapolis, which it was hoped would give the party a majority of the Electoral college which appoints the Senate, and thus secure to them the control of the State for 5 years to come. Returning good sense on their part, the prevalence of honorable sentiments, the defect of funds to support the hirelings, the apprehension of the popular indignation, or some other cause, has defeated this extraordinary combination. Maryland is still free; it will be the fault of the Republicans if she does not remain so.

The whole of this affair is so extraordinary, that it would be incredible, were it not supported by irrefragable testimony, and publicly admitted and defended by its abettors. It can only be accounted for on the principle, which history has illustrated by so many examples, that men conjunctively will openly do things which, individually, they would scorn to repeat as dishonorable and mean.

It is impossible that the detection of this design should not unite the people of Maryland in opposition to a party which would resort to means so desperate and flagitious, that their use could only be

justified on the execrable plea that the end justifies the means. To divert public attention from this borough-mongering exploit, the old artifice of the robber is resorted to, who cries "Stop Thief!" to enable himself to escape detection. It will not do. The Republican party is invulnerable. Fortified by conscious rectitude, it is of course supported by public opinion. The Federal papers may rave till they exhaust themselves; the public reprobation of their conduct can neither be averted nor repressed.

Nat. Intel.

### LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

New Orleans, May 11.

We are concerned to say that the appearance of the crevasse is by no means auspicious. No progress has yet been made in closing it, and at least one day more must elapse before even the preparations are completed. In the mean time a vast torrent rushes through, increasing the inundation of the country both above and below. The green between the city and faubourg St. Mary, is overflowed as far as Charles street, exhibiting, as you look from the levee towards the swamp, the likeness of a lake. A considerable portion of Bourgogne and Dauphine streets, is under water, which has also advanced into the upper part of Bourbon street. The Bayou road and the rear of Marigny's faubourg, are also overflowed. Without a wish to excite unpleasant reflections, or presuming to advance an opinion as to the practicability of finally stopping the crevasse by artificial means, we do say that before it can be effected, an incalculable degree of damage will be sustained by the city and neighboring country.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in New Orleans, to another in Baltimore, dated

May 13.

"A considerable part of our city and suburbs are now under water, owing to the breaking of a part of the levee about 6 miles above the city. Fortunately, the overflow has found its level, and is now going with great rapidity into Lake Pontchartrain; of course, the rise of the water in town has ceased.

A case has lately occurred under the act laying a tax on license to distillers—the publication of the decision on which may save some trouble to those who have hoped under a similar construction to escape payment of a large portion of the tax.

Several of the distillers of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, conceiving that they were not, by law, obliged to return any thing but the *alecohol* or *real spirits*, made their returns according; and consequently suits were brought upon the bonds given by them to the United States for their compliance with the said act of congress. The amount of the bonds sued was 75,000 dollars.—The trial took place before judge Peters on the 20th ultimo—and on an intimation of the judge's opinion before the trial had advanced, that their ground of defence was not tenable, they submitted their case without waiting a verdict, agreeing to pay the duties, present and to come, and the costs of suit, provided the collector would withdraw the suit; to which proposition he generously consented. Had the amount sued for been recovered, one half of the amount, 35,250 dollars, would have gone to his use. The terms of the agreement between the collector and distillers, in consequence of which the injury was dismissed, were as follows:

1. That each defendant should make up the returns of the spirits distilled, in the manner hitherto required by the Collector, and according to the opinion expressed by his honor the judge.
  2. That the defendants should pay the ten per centum required by law, for the delay in not paying the duties when due.
  3. That the defendants should pay the costs of suit, and a specified sum (sufficient) to cover expenses incurred in the suits.
  4. That the suits were not to be discontinued, until there should be a compliance by the defendants with the foregoing terms; and that, in case any defendant should neglect or refuse to comply, within a certain (specified) time, judgment should be entered, to secure and enforce the performance of the agreement which was to be filed with the Clerk of the Court.
- Nat. Intel.

### CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

Accustomed as we are to look for every thing that is unreasonable and absurd in the federal papers, we were hardly prepared to expect the ridiculous comments they are now making to fix the odium, (if any exists) of the late act of Congress respecting the pay of members, on the democratic party. That more federalists voted on this act, in proportion to their numbers, than republicans, is so plain and undeniable a matter of record, that one would think nothing short of information could influence men to attribute the measure to the latter. It is a common but mistaken remark, that such absurdities can do no harm when opposed to facts so universally known. But are the facts universally known? Will these papers suppress the facts and say on this question? Yes, some will say; but then the republican papers will publish them. And how many ordinary readers of federal papers, think you, ever see republican papers? They will see it asserted, over and over, in the only papers they ever read, a never be suffered to see any thing contradictory. Thousands & thousands who never read



but one side, will store this, in addition to many errors in their midst, and regulate their political conduct accordingly.

We venture to assert, that there are many now in this country who still believe all the old stories, that Jefferson and his party had begun to collect bibles to burn, and many other ridiculous tales. In this way the public mind is vitiated falsehood abounds: while truth is sedulously suppressed. If it is a crime to break up and disturb families by slanderous arts, what is it to poison the minds of a great community, and endanger a nation by the inculcation of error?

Vermont Republican.

#### NORFOLK, May 24.

In noticing the death of Peter Faure, (or Forde, as he was commonly called) in Monday's Herald, we observed that in the smallest possible line of business he had accumulated \$20,000. We have since understood from unquestionable authority, that we considerably overrated his stock in trade which never exceeded \$300; and that by no other visible means than the profits of this scanty business, he had hoarded up nearly fifty thousand dollars! About \$20,000 were deposited in the Banks, \$15,000 he had some time ago remitted to France, and invested in real estate, and about \$10,000 in gold, were accidentally found after his death deposited in the false bottom of a wooden chest under a quantity of old clothes and rubbish! The extraordinary weight of the chest, after its visible contents were taken out, excited curiosity, and led to the discovery of the treasure! We erred in saying he left no relation; he left a brother who is living in France, and has a large family; to this brother, it was the last request of the deceased, that all his effects in this country might be remitted.

### REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1816.

Agreeably to notice, the Committee appointed by the Democratic Republicans of Talbot and Caroline counties, to nominate a Candidate as Elector of President and Vice President, met at this place: Doctor SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, being called to the chair, and SAMUEL TENANT, appointed Secretary; the committee proceeded to confer on the subject, and finally agreed on JOHN BENNETT, Esq. as a suitable person as Candidate; and the Committee unanimously resolved to support him, and recommend him to the voters of the District; and that the proceedings of the committee be published in the Star at Easton.

SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, Chas. TENANT, Secy.

Washington, June 6.  
The President and his family left this city yesterday for Montpelier, where it is expected he will spend the summer months; there being no public business, at this time, particularly requiring his attendance at the seat of government.

Annapolis, June 8.  
THE EMBASSY TO NAPLES AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Yesterday, at 9 in the morning, his excellency Wm. PINKNEY, minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the courts of Naples and St. Petersburg, and family, embarked for Naples on board the U. S. ship Washington, of 74 guns, Capt. Creighton. Salutes were fired from the Washington and the guns in the harbor. At 11 she weighed anchor and proceeded with a full press and a fine western gale down the bay. Mr. King goes out as Secretary of Legation, & Com. Channey as commander of the Mediterranean squadron. Our minister departs at Naples, and after settling our affairs at that court proceeds by land to St. Petersburg. As this may justly be considered the most splendid embassy that has ever left our country, the best prayers of the nation accompany her worthy representative.

New York, June 8.  
We understand that the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Captain George W. Rodgers, will sail from this port on Wednesday, for Havre de Grace. His excellency ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq. Ambassador to the Court of France, goes out in the Peacock.

### REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.

City of Baltimore.  
Edward Johnson.  
Baltimore County.  
George Warner.  
City of Baltimore—Elector of the Senate.  
Joseph H. Nicholson.  
Baltimore County—Elector of the Senate.  
George Harryman, George P. Stevenson.

Hartford—Electors of the Senate.  
John Forwood, Jacob Michael.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Ginn, Charles S. Sewel,  
Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.

John Stephen.  
Anne Arundel—Electors of the Senate.  
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.  
City of Annapolis—Elector of the Senate.  
William Kilty, Esq.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Dav.)  
Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey.

Washington—Electors of the Senate.  
Fitzby Tilghman, John T. Mason.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Jacob Schnobly, Edward G. Williams,  
John Bowles, George Hedrick.

Prince George's—Electors of the Senate.  
Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Samuel Varieg, Robert W. Bowie,  
Horatio C. M'Ellderry, Henry Culver.

Frederick—Electors of the Senate.  
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Beane S. Pigman, M. Eichelberger,  
Cecil John Cook, A. Klinghoff.

Cecil—Electors of the Senate.  
Edward H. Veavey, Joseph Harlan.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Roth, Robert H. Archer,  
William Ricketts, James L. Porter.

Kent—Electors of the Senate.  
Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.

Queen Ann's—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Robert Stevens, Kenney Harrison,  
Wm. E. Meconikin, James Roberts.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.

For Talbot, Caroline, & the Upper District of Dorchester Counties.  
John Bennett.

Caroline—Electors of the Senate.  
Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.

Delegates to the Assembly.  
Wm. Hardcastle, Montgomery Denny,  
Peter Willis, Elijah Barwick.

Dorchester—Electors of the Senate.  
Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. W. Eccleston.

Married, At Newark, Del. on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. A. K. Russell, Col. George E. MITCHELL, of the U. S. Army, to Miss MARY HOOPER, of Dorchester county, Maryland.

### A valuable Farm for sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY, the 24th day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Cambridge.

A valuable tract of LAND, lying one mile from New Market, one and an half from Chop tank river, directly on the post road from New Market to Cambridge, in Dorchester county; and late the property of Samuel Griffith, deceased, adjoining the farms of Henry Dickinson and Wm. Gist; containing about three hundred and fifty acres, of which there are one hundred and fifty acres heavily timbered. This farm is well watered, there is a running stream that divides from the property of H. Dickinson, and with a small expense it may become the first quality meadow ground. The land is good and fertile, producing Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Clover, &c. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, one story high, a kitchen, a smoke house and barn, with a shed on each side, for grain of different kinds, stables, cow-house, &c.

The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give any further particulars, as he expects those who wish to purchase will view the property. The terms of sale are one half of the purchase money in hand, and the remaining one half with interest from the day of sale, in three equal payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving approved notes; on the last payment a good title will be given by.

SILAS GRIFFITH.

June 11 2

### To the Economists,

Or those who will have much work done for little pay.

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general of Caroline and the adjoining counties, that they now have in complete order a new WOOL CARDING MACHINE, propelled by water, on Robins's Creek in Caroline county, on the main road leading from Denton to Dover Bridge, about six miles from the former and ten miles from the latter, and about one mile from the waters of Choptank River. Persons coming by water can have their wool received at Stanton's Landing, about one mile from Potter's Landing, where it will be taken to the Machine and returned free of expense.

Persons bringing wool to be carded will observe that the wool must be cleaned and greased to produce complete rolls.

They will card wool into the rolls on the shortest notice for 10 cents per pound.

From the superiority of the Machine and being made by an eminent artist, they flatter themselves to meet the encouragement of a generous public.

GEO. W. COLLISON,  
BEACHAMP STANTON.

June 11 3

### FOR RENT,

For the remainder of the year, the dwelling part of the brick house, nearly opposite the Bank, lately occupied by the subscriber. For terms apply at the Star-Office, or to

SOLOMAN LOWE.

June 11

### Notice is hereby given,

That I will attend in person, or by deputy—At the Court House in Dorchester county, on Tuesday the 25th June; at Vienna, on Wednesday the 26th; at Quantico, on Friday the 28th—At the Court House in Somerset county, on Saturday the 29th—At the Court House in Worcester county, on Monday the 1st of July; and my Office in Berlin, on Tuesday the 2d—For the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. The changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a State, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non-residents.—These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the 1st of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the 1st of June, the proportional value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated: the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person & property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

And notice is hereby further given, That I will attend in person, or by deputy—At the Court House in Dorchester county, on Saturday the 13th of July; at Vienna, on Monday the 15th; at Quantico, on Tuesday the 16th—At the Court House in Somerset county, on Wednesday the 17th—At the Court House in Worcester county, on Friday the 19th; and at my Office in Berlin, on Saturday the 20th—For the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made, and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing up the statements now required from individuals.

LEVIN DICKINSON,  
Principal Assessor 1st Maryland District.

June 11 3

### Lists of Lands, Lots of Ground with their improvements Dwelling Houses and Slaves, owned by A. B. on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying and being within the ——— district of the state of ——— viz: in the (here insert the county, township, or parish, in which the property is situated.)

One farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, or hill, or mountain, or high road, on which it is situated, or noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particulars which it may be known and distinguished) containing (here insert in words at length, the number of acres, having thereon (one dwelling house, of wood, of two stories, forty feet in length by thirty in depth, two barns, of wood, one corn house, one grist mill, describing the same, and any other improvements the farm may contain) valued at ——— dollars.

One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the street, &c. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and depth the buildings or offices attached, and particularly giving the extent of the lot on which it stands) valued at ——— dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, perches, or acres) valued at ——— dollars.

Males—1 above 50 years of age;  
4 between 12 and 50 years;  
2 under 12 years;  
Females—2 between 12 and 50 years;  
1 under 12 years;

Valued at ——— dollars.

Total, dollars, ———

### CAUTION.

LEVIN B. SIMMONS having quit my employ, he is no longer authorized to receive any money or transact any business whatever for me from this date.

WM. H. BATES.

The Eastern Star will give the above 4 insertions and forward the account to ———

may 30, June 11 4

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 25th of May last, a negro woman named EAST-ER, about 5 feet high, bright chestnut color, a tolerable sharp nose, she carried with her a child about a year old, named Betty. Taken up in the state of Maryland Thirty Dollars, and if out of the state Fifty Dollars will be paid to any person securing her so that he gets her again; it is supposed she has gone with a free negro by the name of John Holland, and may pass for his wife, he has one of his little toes cut off.

WILLIAM TRIGOR,  
Tobacco Creek, Dorchester county.

June 11, 1816 3q

### Wanted at this Office,

A LAD from 12 to 14 years of age, that can write well recommended, as apprentice to the Printing Business—none others need apply.

June 11.

### Office of Claims, For property lost, captured or destroyed, while in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1816.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

### First Class of Cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound there received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed, and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer commanding, the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, with certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must if practicable, state the value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received the claimant must make on oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

### Second Class of Cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen or volunteer, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

### Third Class of Cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by the enemy, of any horse, mule or wagon, cart, host, sleigh, or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States, to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse a mule an ox, wagon, cart, host, sleigh or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases the claimant must produce the certificate officer or agent of the United States, who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time and place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

### Fourth Class of Cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of their owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers &c., in all services furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount

which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commanding officer of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's remedy is against the person committing it.

### Sixth and last Class of Cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied by a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States, he shall be allowed and paid the amount of such damage; provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of the destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence is received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant of all sums which he may have received on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the U. States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars; and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, as taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same, or in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the State or Territories of the United States, or Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Town, or Borough, within the same, or a Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths; of which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory, or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any judge of the U. States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, in the building occupied by Congress during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.

The printers of the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,  
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 6, (11) 8

### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

3d day of June, A. D. 1816.

On application of LANGFORD HIGGINS, administrator of Thomas B. Tilton, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 3d day of June, in the year of our Lord, eight hundred and sixteen.

Test—

JA. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

### In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas B. Tilton, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of December next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 11th day of June, eight hundred and sixteen.

LANGFORD HIGGINS, admr. of Thomas B. Tilton, deceased.

June 11 4





**ST. AGNES'S WELL.**  
By Mr. Diamond.  
A story there runs of a marvellous well,  
Near fair Florence city (so travellers tell),  
To St. Agnes devoted,  
And very much noted  
For mystical charms in its waters that dwell.  
With all new married couples—the story thus goes,  
Which ever drinks first at the spring that there flows,  
Be it husband or wife,  
That one shall for life,  
On the other a yoke of subjection impose.  
Young Claude and Claudine to the Church as his bride,  
And redlock's hard knot in a twinkling was tied.  
But the clerk's usual twang,  
"Amen!" scarce had rang,  
When the bridegroom eloped from his good woman's side.  
Away like a hare, from the mound, started he,  
Till reaching the well—dropping plump on his knee  
"Dear St. Agnes he cried,  
"Let me drink of thy tide,  
"And the right to the breeches establish in me."  
He quaff'd till near bursting—again turn'd to quaff,  
Till the bride in pursuit, reach'd his side with a laugh.  
Lifting briskly his head,  
To the lady he said,  
"I'm first at the well, Spouse, so how to the well!"  
The dame to her hubby replied with a sneer,  
That you're first at the well, after marriage, is clear.  
"But to save such a task,  
I filled a small flask,  
And brought it to coach in my pocket, my dear!"

**NEW GOODS.**  
The subscribers have just received and are now opening  
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
**SEASONABLE GOODS,**  
AMONGST WHICH ARE  
London cloths and cas. Cambric muslins, call  
simmers, co's, gingham,  
French and India silk. Silk shawls.  
(of various descriptions). Comp's bandanna hand-  
kerchiefs,  
Colored & black Can Twill and plain cotton  
towel crapes,  
Fancy muslin and leno Seersucker and carada  
muslins, rics,  
Silk & cotton hosiery, Marseilles vesting, white  
Steam loom and other and colored, &c.  
shirtings.  
They have also received a supply of  
**FRESH TEAS,**  
And expect in a few days to receive  
**CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARE, &c.**  
They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and  
invite their friends and the public to call and view  
their assortment.  
**CLAYLAND & NABB.**  
Easton, June 4

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A  
NEW ASSORTMENT OF  
**SEASONABLE GOODS:**  
AMONGST WHICH ARE  
Ginghams, Silk Linings,  
Plaids, Chinese Crapes,  
Stripes, Waterloo Shawls,  
Bengal ditto, Imitation do.  
Calicoes, common and Chintz do.  
and dress, Dark and light do. 7-4,  
8-4 and 6-4  
Waterloo ditto, Madras Handkerchiefs,  
Cambrics 4-4 & 6-4 Pocket do.  
Do. Shirtings, Men's white cotton hose  
Do. Loom do. Women's do. do.  
Super Fancy Cloth, Coloured do.  
Fancy Muslins, Silk Florentine  
Lappet Shawls, White Marseilles vesting  
Tambour Book Muslin, Coloured do.  
Plain do. Royal Holland  
Leno do. Black Cambrics  
Dimities, Coloured do.  
Jeans, Cotton do.  
Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to 26  
Fine Broad Cloths, Brown Holland  
Do. Cassimeres, Black Cambrics  
Coloured do.  
TOGETHER WITH  
**COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.**  
All of which he will sell at a small advance for  
Cash.  
**JAMES THOMAS.**  
Easton, apr 23

**New Goods,**  
FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.  
**MORSELL & LAMBDIN,**  
Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are  
now opening a superb assortment of  
**Staple & Fancy Articles,**  
Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in up  
on such terms, as enables them to sell at very re-  
duced prices. They beg leave to invite their  
friends and the public to give them a call.  
N.B. Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware  
and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange  
for Goods.  
may 21

**FOR SALE,**  
About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,  
part of a tract called Hopton, situated in Talbot  
county, near Wytheville, adjacent to the Lands  
of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and  
within a mile of a good Landing. About one  
half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in  
wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship  
building. On the premises are a framed dwell-  
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in  
climbing a granary and corn house under one roof.  
There is also a small dwelling house and shop on  
part of the land immediately on the post road to  
Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand  
for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a  
spring of excellent water close by the house—the  
situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten a-  
cres of branch, which might be converted into  
good meadow. Any person wishing to pur-  
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-  
mises, and may apply to the subscriber  
**P. W. HEMSLEY.**  
april 9

**SCHOOL BOOKS**  
For sale at the Star Office.

**Lambert Reardon—Taylor,**  
Respectfully informs his customers, and the  
public, that he has taken his Brother THOMAS  
REARDON, in business with him, it will hereaf-  
ter be carried on under the firm of  
**Lambert & Thomas Reardon,**  
who have just received, and selected with the  
greatest care, a neat  
**ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,**  
Adapted to the season, viz.  
Extra super London cloths, and cassimeres  
of the most approved colors  
Second quality do do  
Patent Angola cassinetts and stockinett  
Black silk florentines  
White and colored marseilles  
Royal ribb  
Black jeans, and cotton cassimeres  
York stripes  
Seersuckers, and gingham  
Silk buttons  
With a general assortment of trimmings.  
All of which they offer to make up in the  
neatest and most fashionable style, and at very re-  
duced prices for cash. Orders thankfully receiv-  
ed, and punctually attended to with promptness,  
by  
**LAMBERT & THOMAS REARDON**  
Easton, May 28, 1816.

**ALL PERSONS**  
Indebted to the subscriber, on open account,  
are requested to call and close them; and those  
on note or otherwise, to make as speedy pay-  
ment as possible.  
**LAMBERT REARDON.**  
May 28.

**The Wilmington & Easton new Line of**  
**STAGES,**  
Has commenced running from Easton to  
WILMINGTON in one day, viz: Leaving Easton  
every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, pass-  
ing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's  
Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassa-  
fras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the  
Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by  
the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons  
from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to  
Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's  
Stage can be accommodated on the next morn-  
ing by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or  
Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to  
Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodat-  
ed the next morning by the way of Centerville,  
Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Had-  
daway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington  
or Baltimore.  
The subscribers pledge themselves to the pub-  
lic, that their Line shall not want for good Stages,  
Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation  
at the different stopping places that the country  
can afford—by the public's humble servants,  
**ROBERT KEDDY,**  
**THOS. PEACOCK,**  
**SAM'L CHAPMAN,**  
**JAS. MURDOCH.**  
apr 30

**EDUCATION.**  
A Gentleman, qualified to teach a Country  
School, will receive liberal encouragement, by  
applying to the subscribers, provided he exhibits  
testimonials of his ability as a scholar, added to  
temperance and attention to the duties of such a  
station. Apply to Mr. Smith, Editor, or to the  
subscribers living in the neighborhood of Hadda-  
way's Ferry, Talbot county, Md.  
**JOSEPH FARLAND,**  
**JAMES SETH.**  
may 28 m

**JOHN JOHNSTON,**  
Saddler & Harness Maker,  
Takes the liberty of informing his friends and  
the public generally, that he has just returned  
from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of  
**SADDLERY,**  
Consisting of Briele Bits and Stirrups, of various  
patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary  
for his line of business, and of the latest fashions  
from England—Likewise a handsome assort-  
ment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass.  
He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER,  
which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed  
in this place; and with which, from the at-  
tention he has paid to its selection, he confident-  
ly expects to be able to execute his work with  
neatness and dispatch, and to give general satis-  
faction. He will sell low for Cash.  
The Public's obedient servant,  
**JOHN JOHNSTON.**  
N.B. My best Saddles I make myself—and  
those gentlemen only for whom I have had the  
honor of working, can judge of the quality; and  
other gentlemen who will do me the honor to  
call, will not be disappointed.  
Easton, march 26

**TAKE NOTICE,**  
That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the ex-  
press purpose of liquidating my accounts, and  
am at this time waiting; and supposing it would  
be more agreeable to settle with than any other  
person, I shall remain very much at home, where  
any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time,  
next door to the Star Office. I hope this intima-  
tion will be sufficient, as I cannot let my ac-  
counts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed im-  
mediately for the recovery of the same, without  
respect to persons.  
**SOLOMON LOWE.**  
feb. 6

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel  
William H. Hickey, late of Caroline county, dec'd  
either on bond, note, or book account, are re-  
quested to come forward and settle their respec-  
tive claims: And all persons having claims a-  
gainst said deceased's estate, are requested to  
bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.  
Wm. Whiteley, &  
Henry Whiteley,  
Executors  
Whitelevsburg, Del. nov 7

**HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.**  
A middle aged single Woman, that can come  
well recommended, is wanted as a House-Keep-  
er, in a genteel family—none other need apply.  
Apply at the Star Office.  
may 7  
**BLANK BOOKS,**  
For sale at the Star Office.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
That I will attend in person, or by deputy—  
For Queen Ann's county; at Queens-Town on  
Monday the 17th of June next, and at the Court  
House in Centerville on Tuesday the 18th—For  
Caroline county; at the Court House in Denton  
on Thursday the 20th, and at Greensborough on  
Friday the 21st—For Talbot county, at St. Mi-  
chael's on Monday the 24th, and at the Court  
House in Easton on Tuesday the 25th, for the  
purpose of receiving any information that may  
be furnished as to the changes which may have  
taken place in the assessable property of indi-  
viduals since the last assessment made under the  
act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st  
of June, 1816, which information must be given  
in writing under the signature of the person  
whose tax may be affected thereby. The  
changes extend to  
1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed  
at the preceding assessment, and property that  
has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such  
as property belonging to the United States, or a  
State, or otherwise exempted, which on its  
transfer becomes assessable. All such property  
is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be  
made in the previous valuation of real estate in  
virtue of any improvement thereon.  
2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according  
to which an abatement in the enumerations and  
valuations of the person transferring them will be  
made, and a correspondent increase in the enu-  
merations and valuations of the person to whom  
the transfer may be made.  
3. Changes of residents and non-residents.—  
These changes will merely require a transfer  
from the lists of residents to that of non-residents,  
or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property  
in the ownership or agency of which such a  
change has occurred.  
4. The burning or destruction of houses or o-  
ther fixed improvements of real estate, for which  
an abatement equal to the injury arising from  
these causes is to be made.  
5. The exemption of property that has ceased  
to be assessable for which also an abatement e-  
qual to its value is to be made.  
6. Slaves that have been born, or have died,  
or have runaway or have otherwise become use-  
less since the preceding assessment. In these  
cases change in the preceding valuations are on-  
ly to be made where the tax chargeable to any  
person for slaves would be diminished by the va-  
luation on the 1st day of June of all those ex-  
cepting such as have been obtained by transfer  
(those owned by such person, and the reduction  
in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the  
difference between the valuation of those owned  
at the preceding assessment and the existing va-  
lue of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816,  
and an abatement equal to such reduction to be  
made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative  
to the first of June; and in all of them the rates  
of the valuations made under the act of January  
9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be main-  
tained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial  
alienation of real estate shall occur, in which  
case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the pre-  
ceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the  
several parts, according to their respective values  
on the first of June, the proportional value (ac-  
cording to the preceding valuation) at that time  
of the partial alienation, and of the remainder of  
the property, should be stated: the other respect-  
ing slaves (other than such as are transferred with-  
in the same collection district) which are to be va-  
lued according to their existing value, and slaves  
that have been born, or have died, or have runa-  
way, or have otherwise become useless since the  
preceding assessment, in which case the course  
above stated is to be pursued.  
Any person becoming the owner of a slave by  
transfer to him from a collection district other  
than that in which he resides is required, under  
the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid  
a statement specifying the age and sex of such  
slave, who is to be valued according to his or her  
existing value.  
In all cases in which such information of a  
change in the assessable property of any person,  
according to the preceding assessment, shall not  
be so received, such person & property will con-  
tinue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon  
agreeably to that assessment.  
And, once is further hereby given, That I will  
attend in person, or by deputy, at the Court  
House in Centerville on Tuesday the 6th of Ju-  
ly next; at the Court House in Denton on Thurs-  
day the 11th; and at the Court House in Easton  
on Saturday the 13th, for the purpose of receiv-  
ing any appeals that may be made in writing as  
to the revised enumerations and valuations made  
in virtue of such changes, which will be open to  
the inspection of any person who may apply to  
inspect the same, and a statement of which will  
be previously made, and delivered to each person  
affected thereby, or be put in the mail, address-  
ed to him or her, and directed to the post office  
nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to  
my best information, except in the case of per-  
sons not residing within this collection district.  
In the statements furnished by individuals it  
will be necessary to specify with precision the  
property owned by an individual as it existed at the time  
of the preceding assessment, the assessable prop-  
erty omitted then to be assessed, and its value,  
the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the  
names and residence of the persons to whom  
transferred) and their value, the changes of resi-  
dents and non residents with their names and re-  
sidence, and the value of the property, the burn-  
ing or destruction of houses or other fixed im-  
provements of real estate, with their value, prop-  
erty that has become exempt from taxation and  
its value, stating the grounds on which the ex-  
emption is claimed, and the state laws by which  
it is permanently or specially exempted, and  
where an abatement is claimed for slaves that  
have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise  
become useless since the preceding assessment,  
the statement must give a list of all the slaves  
with their sex and ages (excepting those obtain-  
ed by transfer) owned by the individual, valued  
according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816,  
which value must be less than that of the valua-  
tion of his slaves at the preceding assessment to  
entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases  
there must be such a specification and description  
of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June,  
1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment,  
as will enable the principal assessor to make prop-  
er deductions in cases where they may be right-  
fully claimed, and proper charges where they are  
incurred.  
To aid in attaining this precision, the follow-  
ing form is annexed, being that required in the  
original assessment, and which, as near as may  
be may serve as a model in drawing out the state-  
ments now required from individuals.  
**WILLIAM ROBERTS,**  
Principal Assessor 2d Maryland District.  
may 28 3

**Lists of Lands, Lots of Ground with their im-  
provements, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, owned  
by A. B. on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying  
and being within the ——— district of the state of  
———, viz: in the ——— (here insert the county,  
township, or parish, in which the property is sit-  
uated.)  
One farm (here insert its description, specifying  
the water course, or hill, or mountain, or  
high road, on which it is situated, or noting the  
adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating partic-  
ulars which it may be known and distinguish-  
ed,) containing (here insert in words at length,  
the number of) acres, having thereon (one dwell-  
ing house, of wood, of two stories, forty feet in  
length by thirty in depth, two barns, of wood,  
one corn house, one grist mill, describing the  
same, and any other improvements the farm may  
contain) valued at ——— dollars.  
One dwelling house in the town of (here insert  
the town, the street, &c. the materials of which  
built, the number of stories, the length and depth  
the buildings or offices attached, and particu-  
larizing the extent of the lot on which it stands) va-  
lued at ——— dollars.  
Two unimproved lots in the said town (here  
insert the street on which situated, in square feet,  
perches, or acres) valued at ——— dollars.  
Males—1 above 50 years of age;  
4 between 12 and 50 years;  
2 under 12 years;  
Females—2 between 12 and 50 years;  
1 under 12 years;  
Valued at ——— dollars.  
Total, dollars, ———**

**TOP-GALLANT**  
Stands the present season at Mr James Ed-  
mondson's, near Easton, on Mondays, Tuesdays  
and Wednesdays, and at Centerville on Thurs-  
days, Fridays and Saturdays—to cover mares at  
\$15 the season, payable on the 1st of October,  
with 20 per cent deduction if paid by the 20th of  
July, and \$50 insurance. The season to end  
the 20th July. TOP-GALLANT is excelled by  
few horses in America, either as a foal-getter or  
a racer, and is a horse of the most delightful  
temper, as well as all the breed of old Diomed.  
As he will stand no longer on this shore than the  
present season, gentlemen will find it their ad-  
vantage to breed from him this season  
**CORBIN LEE.**  
Note.—Groom's fee 50 cents.

**TOP-GALLANT**  
Was got by the imported horse Diomed, his  
dam by the imported horse Shark, his grand  
dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, his great  
grand dam by Mark Antony, his g. g. grand  
dam by old Janus, his g. g. g. grand dam by old  
Janus, which mare was purchased by Henry De-  
lony of Col Willis, of Brunswick county, at the  
price of one hundred pounds, about fifty years a-  
go, and was supposed to be as fine a mare as any  
in the Union.  
Harris's Eclipse was by old Fearnought, out  
of the imported Shakespear mare. Fearnought  
was by Regulus, and he was by the Godolphin  
Arabian. Regulus was sown seven King's plate in  
one year, and was never best.  
Mark Antony was by Spectator, out of the  
dam of Highflyer, which was by Blank, Regu-  
lus, &c.  
Old Janus was the best bred horse that ever  
came to America, or that, perhaps, ever will  
come. He was by the Godolphin Arabian, out  
of the Little Hartley Mare, and his blood is in-  
valuable. All his stock were fleet, though gene-  
rally out of common country mares  
april 16

**CASH WILL BE PAID**  
For 13 or 20 likely young Negroes, by mak-  
ing application at the Bar of the Union Tavern,  
in Easton. Liberal prices will be given in Bal-  
timore paper, if required, by an early applica-  
tion to  
**JAMES CLAY.**  
may 28 34

**Easton and Baltimore Packet.**  
**SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,**  
**CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.**  
Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning  
next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave  
Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the  
season, at the same hour.  
For freight or passage, (having excellent ac-  
commodations for passengers) apply to the Cap-  
tain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at  
the Point.  
All orders, accompanied with the cash, will  
be duly attended to by  
The Public's obedient servant,  
**CLEMENT VICKARS.**  
Easton Point, feb. 20

**FOR SALE OR RENT,**  
That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen-  
Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with  
the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly  
occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by  
Messrs Hindman & Clayton. The situation is  
considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for  
a retail store.  
The above property will be sold immediately,  
or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr  
Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grasen, at  
Queen's Town, or to  
**James Calhoun, jun.**  
Baltimore.  
aug. 29

**MARYLAND:**  
**Kent County, Sc.**  
On application to me the subscriber, in the  
recess of Kent county court, as an associate  
judge of the Second Judicial District of Mary-  
land, severally, by petition in writing of James  
Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Jo-  
seph Acres and Archibald Fowler, of the said  
county, praying the benefit of the act for the re-  
lief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at No-  
vember session, eighteen hundred and five, and  
the several supplements thereto, on the terms  
mentioned in the said acts, schedules of their  
property, and lists of their creditors, on oath, as  
far as they can ascertain them, being annexed  
to their petitions; and the said James Mansfield,  
William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres,  
and Archibald Fowler, having satisfied me  
that they have resided in the State of Maryland  
for the period of two years immediately prece-  
ding their applications; and a constable of Kent  
county having certified that the said petitioners  
are in his custody for debt only; and the said pe-  
titioners having given sufficient security for their  
personal appearance at Kent county court, to  
answer such allegations as may be made against  
them by their creditors:—I do therefore order  
and adjudge that the said James Mansfield, Wil-  
liam Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres,  
and Archibald Fowler, be discharged from their  
imprisonment; and that they (by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star"  
four weeks successively, three months before  
the first Saturday of September next, and also  
by causing a copy of this order to be set up at  
the court house door of the county aforesaid)  
give notice to their creditors to appear before the  
county court, at the court house of the county  
aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the  
purpose of recommending trustees for their be-  
nefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why  
the said James Mansfield, William Weaver, Wil-  
liam Apsley, Joseph Acres, and Archibald Fow-  
ler, should not have the benefit of the said act and  
supplements as prayed.  
Given under my hand this 16th day of May, in  
the year 1816.  
**THOMAS WORRELL.**  
may 21 4

**TOP-GALLANT**  
Stands the present season at Mr James Ed-  
mondson's, near Easton, on Mondays, Tuesdays  
and Wednesdays, and at Centerville on Thurs-  
days, Fridays and Saturdays—to cover mares at  
\$15 the season, payable on the 1st of October,  
with 20 per cent deduction if paid by the 20th of  
July, and \$50 insurance. The season to end  
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few horses in America, either as a foal-getter or  
a racer, and is a horse of the most delightful  
temper, as well as all the breed of old Diomed.  
As he will stand no longer on this shore than the  
present season, gentlemen will find it their ad-  
vantage to breed from him this season  
**CORBIN LEE.**  
Note.—Groom's fee 50 cents.

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april 16

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For 13 or 20 likely young Negroes, by mak-  
ing application at the Bar of the Union Tavern,  
in Easton. Liberal prices will be given in Bal-  
timore paper, if required, by an early applica-  
tion to  
**JAMES CLAY.**  
may 28 34

**Salted Beef & Bacon.**  
The subscriber offers for sale 10 bbls of nice  
BEEF, by the bbl or smaller quantity. Also  
some BACON, which will be sold on good  
terms for cash.  
**PETER WHALIN,**  
at Joseph Dawsons, Easton.  
3q  
May 28

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway on or about the 14th ult mo, from  
the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Mary-  
land, a mulatto woman, about twenty-one  
or twenty-two years old, named LYDIA—  
She is a middling bright mulatto, about five  
feet, 5 inches high, stout and rather thick made;  
has a broad face, very wide between her eyes, and  
has a scar on her upper lip from a cut when  
young—Her countenance is rather serious and  
grim; she chews tobacco and smokes frequen-  
tly, and will occasionally get drunk, & often cur-  
ses and swears to a great degree. She took a  
way with her two of her children, one named  
Nancy, about 5 or 6 years old, the other named  
John, about 1 year and 8 months old. She was  
pregnant when she went off, & must very short-  
ly have a child—Her clothes and those of her  
children are not sufficiently known so as to be  
described. It is fully believed that she and her  
children have been conveyed off by some white  
persons or free negroes, and that their aim was  
Baltimore or Delaware. The above reward will  
be given to any person who will apprehend and  
deliver the said mulatto woman and her said two  
children to the subscriber, or to Mr. Jas. Sang-  
ston, in Denton.  
**JOSHUA DRIVER.**  
Caroline county, June 4

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, living in Caro-  
line county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the  
night of Saturday the 18th ult. a negro man a-  
bout 21 years old, named JACOB, about 5 feet,  
4 or 5 inches high, middling thick built for his  
height, walks with his knees & legs rather close,  
has generally a quick and active motion; his  
face is tolerably full and round, his mouth full and  
prominent, his beard large for his age and his co-  
lor rather a pale black; he carries his head low,  
and when spoken to, has a down look, he some-  
times speaks quick, at other times slow; he  
chews a great deal of tobacco. He went off in  
company with two negro lads, about 18 or 19  
years old, one free, named Henry Sheppard, the  
other a slave, named Samuel, belonging to Hen-  
ry Dickinson, of Talbot county. It is supposed  
they have gone into Delaware, will aim for Phi-  
ladelphia, and probably from thence to sea. Ja-  
cob's clothes were a white round about, an old  
white summer waistcoat, a pair of tow trousers,  
a pair of new domestic cotton plaid trousers of  
yellow, blue & white colors, a pair of new black  
grain shoes, and a fur hat half worn. It is high-  
ly probable he will change his name and dress.  
The above reward will be given if the said negro  
Jacob should be apprehended out of the Eastern  
Shore of Maryland and delivered to the subscri-  
ber, or to Mr. James Sangston, at Denton, in  
Caroline county, or the sum of 75 dollars if ta-  
ken on the Eastern Shore, and delivered as a-  
foresaid.  
**JOSHUA DRIVER.**  
Caroline county, June 4

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Runaway from the subscribers in December  
last, a negro boy named JIM, about 16 years of  
age, tolerable well grown, of a black counte-  
nance, and apparently simple when spoken to; he  
was the property of Thomas Robinson, dec'd—  
He has been for some time on and lurking  
about the farm of Edward Hamblen, near the  
Hole in the Wall, but I understand has since ab-  
sconded. Any person who takes up said boy  
and secures him in the jail at Easton, so that we  
get him, shall receive the above reward and all  
reasonable charges paid by  
**MARY ROBINSON, & J.**  
**SAMUEL ROBINSON, & Others,**  
of Thomas Robinson, dec'd.  
June 4

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot  
county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the  
25th of November last, two negro men, named  
**GEORGE and PETER.**  
GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10  
inches high, very slender built, black complexion,  
small features, ill look, and is apt to be impu-  
dent when spoken to—Had on when he went a-  
way, and took with him, one fur hat half worn,  
one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton  
waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair  
ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto  
tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow  
linen,—shoes and stockings,—shoes lined and  
bound.  
PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches  
high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion,  
very pleasant countenance, and rather hands-  
ome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end  
of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which  
was not well when he left home—His clothing,  
one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat bot-  
tle green half worn, one yellow Marseilles waist-  
coat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto  
tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow  
linen,—shoes and stockings, &c.  
George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely  
they will keep together—Should they both be  
taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the  
gaol at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50  
for either of them; should they both be taken up  
out of Talbot county and in this State or else-  
where, the above reward will be given, or \$100  
for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid  
if brought home.  
**John Seth.**

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday  
night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called EZE-  
KIEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches  
high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar o-  
ver on of his eye brows. His clothing were a  
tow linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool  
hat.  
Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years  
of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a  
white twill cotton coat and jacket.  
The above negroes went off with a free fellow  
whom I had hired for the present year, called  
George. It is supposed they may be harvesting  
for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as  
George carried away his scythe with him. It is  
probable they will make for the state of Delaware.  
I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sa-  
rah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I  
get them again, or the above reward, if out of the  
state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought  
home.  
**Hugh Valiant.**  
Near Dover Bridge, Caro- 7 July  
line county, Md.  
**Journeyman Printer Wanted.**  
A Steady Man to work at Cass and Penn's  
occasionally, is wanted at this Office.





VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1816.

No. 42—866.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

**THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. — No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

## A valuable Farm for sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, On MONDAY, the 24th day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Cambridge.

A valuable tract of LAND, lying one mile from New-Market, one and a half from Chop tank river, directly on the post road from New-Market to Cambridge, in D. Chester county; and late the property of Samuel Griffith, deceased, adjoining the farms of Henry Dickinson and Wm. Gist; containing about three hundred and fifty acres, of which there are one hundred and fifty acres heavily timbered. This farm is well watered, there is a running stream that divides it from the property of H. Dickinson, and with a small extension it may become the first quality meadow ground. The land is good and fertile, producing Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Clover, &c. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, one-story high, a kitchen, smoke house and barn, with a shed on each side, for grain of different kinds, stables, cow-house, &c.

The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give any further particulars, as he expects those who wish to purchase will view the property. The terms of sale are one half of the purchase money in hand, and the remaining one half with interest from the day of sale, in three equal payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving approved notes; — on the last payment a good title will be given by

SILAS GRIFFITH.

June 11 2

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of Queen Anne's county court,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at Mr. Chaplin's tavern, in Centerville, on MONDAY, the first day of July next, the following described property, lately belonging to Doctor PERRY E. NOEL, deceased, viz:

The House & Lot in the town of Centerville, now occupied by Dr. Emory, with the improvements thereon.

Also—A small parcel of Wood Land, containing about 12 acres, and another parcel of Wood Land, containing about 8 acres. These two parcels are not immediately contiguous to each other, but not very distant, and lie about 3 miles from Centerville, on or near the Spania's Neck Road. They are said to be covered with valuable timber.

Also—A small Lot in Centerville, lying between the two principal streets, containing one quarter of an acre.

The terms of sale will be, that one third of the purchase money for the House & Lot must be paid on or before the first day of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in two equal annual payments.

One half of the purchase money for the other property to be paid on or before the 20th day of October, or upon the ratification of the sale by the Court; — the remainder in six months thereafter. A deed will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, on the payment of the whole purchase money, which must be secured by bond with security approved by the Trustee.

Any information relative to the property will be given by Wm. Chambers, Esq. Centerville.

June 4 4q

## To the Economists,

Or those who will have much work done for little pay.

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general of Caroline and the adjoining counties, that they now have in complete order a new WOOL CARDING MACHINE, propelled by water, on Robins's Creek in Caroline county, on the main road leading from Denton to Dover Bridge, about six miles from the former and ten miles from the latter, and about one mile from the waters of Choptank River. Persons coming by water can have their wool received at Stanton's Landing, about one mile from Potter's Landing, where it will be taken to the Machine and returned free of expense.

Persons bringing wool to be carded will observe that the wool must be cleansed and greased to produce complete rolls.

They will card wool into the rolls on the shortest notice for 10 cents per pound.

From the superiority of the Machine and being made by an eminent artist, they flatter themselves to meet the encouragement of a generous public.

GEO. W. COLLISON,  
BEACHAMP STANTON.

June 11 3

## Union Bank of Maryland,

9th May, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 1st July next, at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until three in the afternoon.

By order of the board,

R. HIGGINSBOTHOM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board, are eligible for the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Magnewtown Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks and forward their accounts for payment.

May 16 6

K. H. Cash.

## FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome; about two thirds of the Land is stiff and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces well corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat: persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there. — Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

May 21

## FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopson, situate in Talbot county near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house — the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. — Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

## New Goods,

FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

**MORSELL & LAMBDIN,**  
Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening a superb assortment of

**Staple & Fancy Articles,**

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in up on such terms, as enables them to sell at very reduced prices. They beg leave to invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange for Goods. May 21

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

**SEASONABLE GOODS:**

AMONGST WHICH ARE

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Ginghams              | Silk Lusters             |
| Plaids                | Chinese Crapes           |
| Stripes               | Waterloo Shawls          |
| Bengal ditto          | Imitation do.            |
| Calicoes, common and  | Chintz do.               |
| undress               | Dark and light do. 7-4,  |
| Waterloo ditto        | 8-4 and 6-4              |
| Cambrics 4-4 & 6-4    | Madras Handkerchiefs     |
| Do. Shirtings         | Pocket do.               |
| Steam Loom do.        | Men's white cotton hose  |
| Super Long Cloth      | Women's do. do.          |
| Fancy Muslins         | Coloured do. do.         |
| Lapet Shawls          | Silk Florentine          |
| Tambo Book Muslin     | White Marseilles vesting |
| Plain do.             | Coloured do.             |
| Leno do.              | Royal rib'd do.          |
| Dimities              | Cotton Cassimeres        |
| Jeans                 | Linen Checks             |
| Cotton yarn, from No. | Cotton do.               |
| 6 to 26               | Brown Holland            |
| Fine Broad Cloths     | Black Cambrics           |
| Do. Cassimeres        | Coloured do.             |

TOGETHER WITH

**COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.**

All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.

JAMES THOMAS.

Easton, Apr 23

## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

**SEASONABLE GOODS,**

AMONGST WHICH ARE

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| London cloths and cas- | Cambric muslins, cali-    |
| simeres,               | co's, ginghams,           |
| French and India silks | Silk shawls,              |
| (of various descripti- | Comp'y handanna hand-     |
| ons.)                  | kerchiefs,                |
| Colored & black Can    | Twil'd and plain cotton   |
| shirts,                | shawls,                   |
| Fancy mull and leno    | Seersucker and carada-    |
| muslins,               | ries,                     |
| Silk & cotton hosery,  | Marseilles vesting, white |
| Steam loom and other   | and colored, &c.          |
| shirtings,             |                           |

They have also received a supply of

**FRESH TEAS,**

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment

CLAYLAND &amp; NABB.

Easton, June 4

## TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this intimation will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Feb. 6

## Lambert Reardon—Taylor,

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has taken his Brother THOMAS REARDON, in business with him, it will hereafter be carried on under the firm of

**Lambert & Thomas Reardon,**

who have just received, and selected with the greatest care, a neat

**ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,**

Adapted to the season, viz.

Extra super London cloths, and cassimeres of the most approved colors  
Second quality do do  
Patent Angola cassonets and stockinett  
Black silk florentines  
White and colored marseilles  
Royal rib  
Black jeans, and cotton cassimeres  
York stripes  
Seersuckers, and ginghams  
Silk buttons  
With a general assortment of trimmings.

All of which they offer to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style, and at very reduced prices for cash. Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to with promptness, by

**LAMBERT & THOMAS REARDON.**

Easton, May 28, 1816.

## ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the subscriber, on open account, are requested to call and close them; and those on note or otherwise, to make as speedy payment as possible

LAMBERT REARDON.

May 28

## The Wilmington &amp; Easton new Lane of STAGES,

Has commenced running from EASTON to WILMINGTON in one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington; and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Haddaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Line shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford — by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,  
THOS. PEACOCK,  
SAM'L CHAPLAIN,  
JAS. MURDOCH.

Apr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hill, running the same day of the Line of Stages. All so the baggage at the risk of the owners

## CAUTION.

LEVIN B. SIMMONS having quit my employ, he is no longer authorised to receive any money or transact any business whatever for me from this date.

WM H BATES

† The Easton Star will give the above 4 insertions and forward the account to

W H B.

May 30, (June 11) 4

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

To alter certain parts of the act providing for the government of the Territory of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the electors of the territory of Missouri entitled to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the territory at the time of electing the representatives to the General Assembly, shall in each county in said territory elect one member of the legislative council to serve for two years and no longer, qualified according to the provisions of the fifth section of the "act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri," passed June fourth, one thousand eight hundred & twelve, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, and shall possess the same powers as are granted to the legislative council by the said recited act; and in case of vacancy of a member of the legislative council by resignation or otherwise, the governor of the territory shall issue a writ to the county to elect another person to serve the residue of the term.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the eighth section of the said recited act as requires the general assembly of the said territory to meet once in each year be repealed, and the said general assembly shall meet once in every other year at St. Louis, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day: Provided, That the governor for the time being shall have authority by proclamation to convene the general assembly whenever he shall deem the interest of the territory may require it.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the general assembly of the said territory shall be and are hereby authorised to require the judges of the superior court of the said territory to hold superior and circuit courts to appoint the times and places of holding the same and under such rules and regulations as the general assembly may in that behalf prescribe, the circuit courts shall be composed of one of the said judges, and shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all those which are capital and original jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars and the superior and circuit courts shall possess and exercise chancery powers as well as common law jurisdiction in all civil cases: Provided, That there shall be an appeal in matters of law and equity, in all cases from the circuit courts to the superior court of the said territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That such part of the said recited acts as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816. 52

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To indemnify Jabez Mowry and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That upon the payment by Jabez Mowry, John W. C. Baxter, Samuel Wheeler, Jonathan Bartlett, Josiah Dana, and Aaron Baydens, citizen of the United States, of certain bonds now in suit in the District Court of Maine, given by them to the United States, for duties on goods imported into the District of Passamaquoddy, amounting to the sum of sixty five thousand five hundred and eight dollars and seventeen cents, which bonds, on the capture of Eastport, on the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, fell into the hands of the enemy, and were afterwards by the Vice Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, decreed forfeit, & the amount thereof ordered to be distributed among the captors, and attachment issued against the principals and sureties in said bonds, to compel the payment thereof, the United States will indemnify the principals and sureties in said bonds, and save them harmless against the loss thereof, and for the expenses already incurred by them in consequence of the said loss; which expenses shall be ascertained by the accounting officers of the treasury, and paid out of any monies therein, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816. 53

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 3.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, May 17, 1816.

## GENERAL ORDER.

VACANCIES IN THE ARMY, AS FAR AS THEY ARE KNOWN AT THIS OFFICE.

**Light Artillery.**

Captain Manigault, Stribling, Peyton.

1st Lieutenant Lamar, Kinloch.

**Corps of Artillery.**

Captain Boyle, Villard, Blake.

1st Lieutenant Smyth, Dearing, Edwards.

2d Lieutenant Niel, Reynolds, Cooper, Kieby, Gordon, Britt, Shade.

3d Lieutenant Pendleton.

**First Regiment of Infantry.**

Captain Read.

1st Lieutenant Thibault.

2d Lieutenant Watts, Davis.

Surgeon Scull.

**Second Regiment of Infantry.**

Captain Van Beuren.

1st Lieutenant Nourse.

**Third Regiment of Infantry.**

Major Gardner.

Captain Stockton, M'Donald.

**Fourth Regiment of Infantry.**

Captain Barnard, Sangster, Madison.

1st Lieutenant Belton.

2d Lieutenant Lissenhoff, Wright.

**Fifth Regiment of Infantry.**

2d Lieutenant Keeler, Craig, Blake.

**Sixth Regiment of Infantry.**

Major Wool.

1st Lieutenant Tappan.

**Seventh Regiment of Infantry.**

2d Lieutenant Bridges.

**Eighth Regiment of Infantry.**

Captain Quackenbos.

1st Lieutenant Ligon, Brady.

2d Lieutenant Bryan.

**Rifle Regiment.**

Surgeon Mate Henning.

**Ordnance Department.**

1st Lieutenant Magee, Wade, Hawkins.

2d Lieutenant Ellissore.

3d Lieutenant Willard.

**Engineers.**

2d Lieutenant Long.

**Staff.**

Ass. Adj. Gen. Romayne.

Ass. Ins. Gen. Lee.

Hos. S. M. Rose, Cambridge, Foot.

## TRANSFERS.

Capt. Brooks, of the corps of artillery,

is transferred to the light artillery.

First lieutenant N. Clark, of the corps of artillery, is transferred to the light artillery.

First lieutenant H. Saunders, of the first artillery, is transferred to the light artillery.

Capt. Stockton, of the 6th infantry, is transferred to the corps of artillery.

First lieutenant Ross, of light artillery, is transferred to the first infantry.

Second lieutenant S. Keeler, junior, of the third, is transferred to the 6th infantry.

First lieutenant King, of the corps of artillery, is transferred to the eighth infantry.

Second lieut. Enas M'Kay, of the ordnance, is transferred to the corps of artillery, to rank March 12, 1813.

First lieutenant Whistler, of the 1st, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

First lieut. Clark, of the fifth, is transferred to the sixth infantry.

First lieut. M'Kenzie, of the 4th, is transferred to the corps of artillery.

First lieut. Frazer, of the 8th, is transferred to the corps of artillery.

Second lieut. Hindman, of the first, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

Second lieut. Cobbs, of the 8th, is transferred to the first infantry.

Second lieutenant Hyde, of the first, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

Second lieut. Rogers, of the eighth, is transferred to the first infantry.

First lieutenant Mounjoy, of the 3d, is transferred to the 8th infantry.



### THIRD LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph J. Miles, 11th March, 1814.  
First Lieutenant.  
Wm. C. Beard, 27th Sept. 1812.  
Capt. brevet, 20th Aug. 1814.  
William Sumpter, 27th May, 1813.  
Second Lieutenant.  
James Smith, 19th Nov. 1812.  
1st Lt. brevet, 15th April, 1814.  
W. K. Pauling, 20th June, 1814.  
Surgeon.  
B. F. Harney, 17th Aug. 1814.  
For the Second Regiment of Infantry.  
Captain.  
George G. Steele, 6th July, 1812.  
major brevet, 4th Sept. 1814.  
First Lieutenant.  
James Bailey, 3d Jan. 1812.  
Capt. brevet, 27th March, 1814.  
For the Third Regiment of Infantry.  
Major.  
Z. Taylor, 15th May, 1814.  
brevet, 5th Sept. 1812.  
Captain.  
Benjamin Desha, 17th March, 1814.  
George Cray, 17th Sept. 1814.  
Second Lieutenant.  
Andrew Lewis, 2d May, 1814.  
For the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.  
Captain.  
J. N. McIntosh, 1st May, 1811.  
C. Crawford, 6th July, 1812.  
George W. Melvin, 24th Aug. 1812.  
First Lieutenant.  
Thomas Kearney, 6th July, 1812.  
Capt. brevet, 13th May, 1813.  
Lewis Yancy, 24th March, 1814.  
Second Lieutenant.  
Geo. B. McClaskey, 1st May, 1814.  
John L. Elbert, 18th July, 1814.  
For the Fifth Regiment of Infantry.  
First Lieutenant.  
Wm. B. Adams, 6th July, 1812.  
Capt. brevet, 13th May, 1813.  
Second Lieutenant.  
Robert A. McCabe, 31st Dec. 1812.  
1st lieutenant, 1st May, 1814.  
O. Martin, 8th Feb. 1814.  
1st lieutenant, 25th Sept. 1814.  
R. H. Hammond, 1st Oct. 1814.  
For the sixth Regiment of Infantry.  
Major.  
James V. Ball, 16th Sept. 1812.  
Lieut. col. brevet, 18th Dec. 1812.  
Captain.  
Thomas Hamilton, 31st Feb. 1814.  
For the Seventh Regiment of Infantry.  
Second Lieutenant.  
Jacob Tipson, 1st Jan. 1814.  
1st lieutenant, 3d Nov. 1814.  
For the Eighth Regiment of Infantry.  
Captain.  
James M'Keon, 6th July, 1812.  
First Lieutenant.  
Robert Houston, 29th March, 1813.  
Second Lieutenant.  
George Kennerly, 17th May, 1814.  
1st lieutenant, 17th May, 1814.  
For the Ninth Regiment.  
S. Mate  
William Pearson, 4th August, 1814.  
Promotion in the Corps of Engineers.  
Capt. Charles Gratiot to be major, rank 9th Feb. 1815.  
1st lieutenant E. de Russey, to be captain, rank 9th Feb. 1815.  
2d lieutenant George Rescott, to be 1st lieutenant, rank 9th Feb. 1815.  
The officers above selected will forthwith repair to the head quarters of their several regiments, viz:  
The Light Artillery, Newport, R. I.  
1st Infantry, Pass Christiana, Louisiana.  
2d Infantry, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.  
3d Infantry, Detroit, Michigan.  
4th Infantry, Fort Hawkins, Georgia.  
5th Infantry, Detroit, Michigan.  
6th Infantry, Plattsburg, N. Y.  
7th Infantry, Fort Hawkins, Georgia.  
8th Infantry, St. Louis, Missouri Territory.  
Rifle Regiment, St. Louis, Missouri Territory.  
Officers of the Staff, Engineers, Ordnance and of the corps of Artillery, will be disposed of in separate orders. Commanding officers will report the names of all who do not forthwith repair to their statement. The army is too small to tolerate idlers, and they will be dismissed the service.  
By order of the secretary of war,  
D. PARKER,  
Adj. & Insp. Gen.

FROM THE KENTUCKY LUMINARY,  
MAY 24.

Mr. Bertrand.  
It is well known that during the late session of the national legislature a law was passed, giving to each of its members an annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, in lieu of the former allowance of six dollars per day.

As your readers may not all make the necessary calculations growing out of this system of folly and speculation, I deem it proper to expose to their view, the increased dimensions to which the pockets of the members will be extended by this additional and enormous compensation. The first year, for which they receive this salary, commenced on the 4th day of March, 1815, and ended on the 3d day of March last, more than a month before the law was passed. During that year they were in session 89 days, and the salary divided into daily allowance, amounts to each member 16 dollars 85 cents and 4 mills—being 10 dollars 85 cents and 4 mills each day more than the former compensation. Of the year, ending the 3d day of March next, a longer period will be spent in session, as they have already set 85 days. Congress will meet on the 2d day of next December, and will probably continue in session

until the 3d day of March, 1817, when their time expires:—making the whole period of session the present year 150 days, to each of which the allowance is 10 dollars.

The present congress, during the two years will be in session 239 days, and each member receiving \$3000 for that time, will be paid at the rate of 12 dollars 55 cents and 2 mills per day, more than double the former recompense.

No congress, it is presumed, will ever have occasion to sit a longer period of time than the present. Our peculiar situation, growing out of a state of war, produced an unusual press of business and rendered it necessary for congress to protract their session to an unusual length. Indeed we are told the business will hereafter be accomplished in less than one half the time. If so, the members will be paid at a rate exceeding 26 dollars per day. The expedition which will be given to the public business, has been advanced as an argument for increasing the pay of members of congress. Suppose the public business be expedited one half; who will be the gainers—the people or congress? The latter, surely, in a very enlarged ratio, while the people will gain a loss of about two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars every year.

The argument, viewed in its true character and addressed to the people, resolves itself into this. We, your rulers, can do your business in one half the time in which it is now done but for this faithful discharge of our duty we must be paid a double price. If you will increase our compensation in a two fold ratio, we will do as we ought, otherwise we shall be glad to stay here as long again as it is necessary merely to get the 6 dollars per day. Had this argument and others used on the occasion, been put into the mouths of the crusaders and reduced to their original elements they would have covered with smoke the stupidity of those who used them.

It should be remembered that in addition to the annual salary of 1500 dollars, each member is paid six dollars for every twenty miles he travels in going to, and returning from congress. The distance from this part of the country to the seat of government is about 760 miles—making the travelling compensation 420 dollars. Members residing that distance from Washington, will receive an annual recompense of one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. By the provisions of the law, the speaker is paid 3000 annually. Mr. Clay, therefore, receives from the public purse, thirty-four hundred and twenty dollars every year.

Justice requires me to state that the very worthy gentlemen who represent us at this time in congress was not present when the law was passed. Had he not been prevented by sickness, his inflexible adherence to principle, and uniform propriety of legislation, amidst the storms of political folly and persecution authorize us to believe that he would have exerted his efforts to arrest its passage.

It is likewise remarked with pleasure that both the gentlemen who are candidates for the next congressional election, are decidedly opposed to the law in question.

The honorable gentleman, when about to introduce this bill, my fancy represents rising to address congress in the language of the Roman satirist—*O, Cives, quærenda pecunia primum est, Virtus post nummus!* Which may be translated to mean:—Fellow members of congress! lands and negroes are better than patriotism. Whatever may be its dictates, let us yield to the impulses of avarice, and obey the loud calls of the love of money. "The public is a goose, and he is a fool who will not pluck the quill."

### WASHINGTON, JUNE 10.

There has been in this city, for some days past, a delegation from the Chickasaw nation of Indians, consisting of general William Colbert, the great war chief of the Chickasaws; maj. James Colbert, interpreter of the United States; Et-tisue, Mingo, the great orator; Ap-pa-pasub-bee, a chief; Chas-tan-ny, and Col-lect-chee, warriors—conducted by Mr. Wighton King.

These chiefs and warriors, with the rest of their nation, took an active part in the late war against our combined white and red foes in the south, and can boast they never spilled the blood of a white man except in war, and then have always taken part with the United States. Gen. Colbert has particularly distinguished himself. He with 7 others of his nation, fought with us as long ago as at St. Clair's defeat; and, in the late war, before his nation was ready for the fight, he singly joined the 3d regiment of the United States infantry; after remaining with them nine months he returned to his nation, collected his warriors, and marched to Fort Montgomery on the Alabama, from there against Pensacola, crossed the Escambia and pursued the flying hostile Creek near to Apalachicola, killing many of the enemy, and returning to fort Montgomery with 85 Creek prisoners.

The business of the delegation at this city was to obtain a permanent adjustment of the boundaries between them and the Creeks, Cherokeees and Choctaws; for which purpose commissioners have been appointed. They have been satisfactorily paid, also, at the war department, for their military services during the late war, and return home, to use their own expression, "with gratitude and thanks to the president, and their white brothers, as well as glad hearts to their wives & children." It is

but just to add their appearance and deportment are such as to entitle them to respect and attention.

### LAFITTE.

It may not be unamusing to our readers, to state some particulars relative to the character of Lafitte, who acted so conspicuous a part in the defence of N. Orleans. It is well known that this man, assisted by a band of Baratarians, kept up marauding excursions on the commerce of the United States. Com. Patterson received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to disperse this band of marauders, and was sent on to New-Orleans for that purpose. Before his arrangement was completed, intelligence was received of the hostile intentions of the English and it then became a question how he was to act. Our enemies were then attempting to conquer us no less by division than by arms. The British commanders published proclamations, inviting the Spaniards—the people of color—the negroes—and, among the rest, the marauders of Barataria, to join their standard. Lt. Col. Ewd. Nichols made overtures express and direct to Lafitte, promising him a guarantee of his property, &c. if he would join the British standard. This wily officer demanded a fortnight to return a definitive answer to his proposals, and the British officer does not appear to imagine that he was preparing to play a double game: he flatters him with the services which he intends to render to the British arms. But the antipathy which this Frenchman bore to that nation seems to have answered all the purposes of nobler qualities. He immediately dispatched a messenger to the Gov. of Louisiana with the intelligence, and tendered his services for the defence of N. Orleans. He embraced the favourable moment, when he was morally certain that his former errors would be overlooked, to urge his request. If his demand was rejected, he could, as the only alternative left, join the arms of our enemies. In the critical situation in which New Orleans was at that time placed, it did not become the U. States to have more enemies than one. Lafitte therefore was invited by the Governor of Louisiana, to join the standard of the United States, and should his conduct meet with the approbation of Genl. Jackson, the Governor promised to intercede with the President, to procure a pardon for him and his followers. Lafitte, on the strength of this assurance, joined the forces of the United States, and peculiarly signaled himself in the defence of New Orleans. He was then recommended by the Legislature as a suitable object of clemency, and a pardon was thus obtained for himself and all his followers. The above facts are taken from Maj. Latour's history of the war in Louisiana.

What we notice the above facts for, is to show how dangerous a game is played by the nation who endeavors to conquer by holding out such lures and temptations to desperate men to join their standard.

The British officer who sought the alliance of Lafitte, was ultimately the cause of his going over to the United States. Had it not been for this invitation, Lafitte would in all probability have remained neutral. His hatred to the English would probably have prevented him from contributing to the success of their arms; and he clearly would not have assisted a nation who was at that moment laboring his destruction. This invitation, however, from the English, furnished him with the means of making his peace with our government, and enabled him to wreak his resentment on them.

National Register.  
Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,  
May 31, 1816

### CIRCULAR.

The rules and regulations for the government of the army, require the troops to be mustered once in two months for payment, and that no payment shall be made but upon muster rolls signed by an Inspector General, his assistant, or some officer of the army especially assigned to this duty.

The Secretary of War directs me to advise the commandants of the several military departments, that it is made their duty to see the regulation punctually carried into effect. An officer of each regiment, station, garrison or post will be designated in department orders to muster the men and sign the rolls at the regular periods, when no Inspector is present for that purpose. A copy of the order designating the time for such musters, will be furnished to the Regimental and Battalion Paymaster, assigned to pay the troops.

Two muster rolls are to be furnished to the Paymaster; and none, except the semi-annual muster rolls, are required to be transmitted to this office.

When it is known that the musters will be made regularly, there will be no apology for the delay or neglect of the Paymasters; and all deficiencies will be promptly reported to this office to be investigated. By order,

D. PARKER,  
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

### INTERESTING!

To the Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN,  
On the 21st day of December last, I was passing through the state of South Carolina, and in the evening arrived in the suburbs of the town of—, where I had an acquaintance on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding at a neighbor-

ing house, and on being requested, I changed my clothes and went with them. As soon as the young couple were married, the company was seated, and a profound silence ensued—the man of the house was religious. A young Lawyer then arose, and addressed the company very handsomely, and in finishing his discourse begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed and hoped would be beneficial. And on obtaining leave, he proposed:

That one man in the company should be selected as president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all the communications that should be forwarded to him in his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady in company should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the person's name whom they wished to marry; then hand it to the President for inspection, and if any gentlemen and lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each of the result; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choices, should have their choice kept entirely secret.

After the appointment of the President the communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had made reciprocal choices;—but who they had chosen, remained a secret to all but themselves and the President. The conversation changed and the company respectively retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I was passing through the same place on the 14th of March following, and was informed that 11 of the twelve matches had been solemnised, and that the young gentlemen of 8 couples of the 11 had declared that their diffidence was so great that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced. Gentle-men under 20 and ladies under 15 were excluded as unmarriageable.

You will be pleased to let the public hear of this scheme, and I hope it will be productive of much good by being practised in Virginia.

A Married Man without CHILDREN.

### LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

To repeal the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture and on gold and silver watches."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches," as lays a duty on household furniture, and on watches kept for use, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and in succeeding years, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 9, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the payment of the militia in the case therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the detachment of the militia of Kentucky, lately under the command of colonel Dudley for the term of six months, who were captured at Fort Meigs and paroled, be paid for the said term of six months, and that the proper officers of the war department liquidate & pay their claims, in the same manner that the claims of the regular troops of the United States would be liquidated and paid in like cases.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Continuing the salaries of certain officers of government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the annual compensations of the different officers enumerated in the act passed the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and four entitled "An act continuing for a limited time the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned," shall be continued as if the said act had not expired, or contained any provision for limiting its continuance.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Rewarding the officers and crew of the Constitution, for the capture of the British sloop of war Levant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be,

and he hereby is authorized to have distributed as prize money to Capt. Charles Stewart, late of the frigate Constitution, his officers and crew, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, for the capture of the British sloop of war Levant; & that the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Levaux Trudeau.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Charles Levaux Trudeau or his legal representatives, be authorized to enter with the register of the Land Office, without payment, and six-quarter sections of land, in place of their lands confirmed by the board of commissioners west of Pear River in the Mississippi territory, provided, the same do not exceed one thousand acres which has been offered at public sale in the Mississippi territory; and on return being made to the commissioner of the general Land Office, a patent shall issue as in other cases.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the remission of certain duties on the importation of books for the use of Harvard College, and on the carriage and personal baggage of his excellency William Gore, Governor of the British province of Upper Canada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all duties due and payable to the United States on an invoice of books belonging to Harvard College, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, imported into Boston, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen be, and the same are hereby remitted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all duties due and payable to the United States on the carriage and personal baggage of his excellency William Gore, Governor of the British province of Upper Canada, imported into New York in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and the same are hereby remitted.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 9, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States

City of Baltimore.  
Edward Johnson.

Baltimore County.  
George Warner.

City of Baltimore—Elector of the Senate.  
Joseph H. Nicholson.

Baltimore County—Elector of the Senate.  
George Harryman, George F. Stevenson.

Harford—Elector of the Senate.  
John Forwood, Jacob Michael.

Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Glenn, Charles S. Sewel.

Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.

John Stephen.

Anne Arundel—Elector of the Senate.  
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.

City of Annapolis—Elector of the Senate.  
William Kilty, Esq.

Delegates to the Assembly.  
Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Day).

Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey.

Washington—Elector of the Senate.

Frisby Tilghman, John T. Mason.

Delegates to the Assembly.  
Jacob Schreyer, Edward G. Williams.

John Bowles, George Hedrick.

Prince George's—Elector of the Senate.

Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.

Delegates to the Assembly.  
Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie.

Horatio C. Elderry, Henry Culver.

Frederick—Elector of the Senate.

Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.

Delegates to the Assembly.  
Beane S. Pigman, G. M. Eichelberger.

Col. John Cook, Jesse Singluff.

Cecil—Elector of the Senate.

Edward H. Veavey, Joseph Harlan.

Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Roth, Robert H. Archer.

William Ricketts, James L. Porter.

Kent—Elector of the Senate.

Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.

Talbot—Elector of the Senate.

Solomon Dickinson, John Bennett.

Queen Ann's—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Robert Stevens, Kensey Harrison.

Wm. E. Meconikin, James Roberts.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.

For Talbot, Caroline, & the Upper District of Dorchester Counties.  
John Bennett.

Representative to Congress.  
For Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot.  
Thomas Culbreth.

Caroline—Elector of the Senate.  
Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.

Delegates to the Assembly.  
Wm. Hardcastle, Montgomery Denny.

Peter Willis, Elijah Barwick.

Dorchester—Elector of the Senate.  
Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. W. Eccleston.



## NEW ORLEANS, MAY 17.

We are sorry to learn that all hopes of stopping the CREVASSE are at an end; it was entirely abandoned yesterday evening, and its dimensions increase, and that the water in the back part of the city and Fauxbourg rises.

New York, May 11.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated

New Orleans, May 14.

"The water with which part of the city is covered begins to throw out a horrid smell produced, no doubt by its communication with the privies and with the burying ground. Imagine what our situation will be during the heats of August! There is something odd in seeing boats row through the streets of a populous city. On Saturday last, a sloop from across Lake Ponchartrain sailed on the Bayou road as far as the house formerly owned by Daniel Clark, and then struck across the fields to the rear of the city, without once touching bottom. Yesterday (Sunday) all the world sailed on parties of pleasure to the Bayou, St. John; this is usually a pleasant afternoon's ride—what is still more droll several sailed on dry land up to the crosses."

The Honorable Mr. Gore, of Massachusetts, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, on account of ill health.

Yesterday one hundred discharged American seamen arrived here from London, in the British brig Madia.

The coffee which was seized by the officers of the customs a few days since, and which was afterwards taken from them by force of arms, and secreted has been found on the Jersey shore, near Hamilton's Monument.

## BOSTON, JUNE 1.

It appears from the report of the committee of the legislature, appointed to examine and count the votes returned for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, that Gen. John Brooks is elected Governor by a majority of 2072 votes over all others, including scattering votes; and that Lieutenant Governor Phillips is re-elected by a like majority of 2802 votes.

## HARMONY.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, now in session, will have the appointment of two Senators of the United States, in the places of Gen. VARNUM, whose term expires in March next, and of Mr. GORE, who has recently resigned his seat. It is understood to be in contemplation to make a generous effort to bury party feelings and party distinctions, by the appointment of one Senator from each of the political parties in the State. A federalist, who shall represent the commercial part of the community, and a republican, who shall represent the manufacturing part, will give a fair representation of the two great conflicting interests of the State, as well as the two political parties which so equally divide the Commonwealth. As the federalists daily allege that at present there exists no ground for continuing the bickerings of party, it is presumed such an overture will cordially meet the wishes of the minority. We congratulate the public on the return once more, after so long an absence, of mutual forbearance and conciliation.

## ST. STEPHEN'S, (M. T.) MAY 3.

The following is an extract of a letter from Major General E. P. Gaines, at Camp, near Fort Jackson, to one of the Editors.

"Report says the Indians in this nation are so much out of temper with the Big Warrior, that they are determined to take his life, and that he is obliged to sleep in the bushes. He is requested to take an asylum in the Fort. The murderers of Johnston and McGasky, are reported to be near the Apalachicola; I have adopted measures for their detection. The line between the Coosa River and Georgia, has been corrected."

## ST. STEPHEN'S (M. T.) MAY 3.

A report in circulation, that Mr. Lawson one of the surveyors running the Creek lands, and his party, have been massacred by the Indians. The circumstances of the above report give us room to fear, it is too true. The murderers consisted of armed Indians.

Two companies of the United States Infantry, under command of Captain Cummings, passed through this city on Sunday last for Fort Hawkins. The citizens of Augusta were charmed with the neat equipment and fine military appearance of the corps, and in justice to their officers cheerfully acknowledge that no detachment has ever visited our city, whose appearance and discipline have done themselves more honor, or have given more satisfaction to that part of the country through which they passed. They halted here only one night, and on Monday last commenced a forced march for the Creek Nation, where recent acts of hostility have been committed by the Indians, we hope unauthorised by the nation. For our own part, we are by no means apprehensive of a renewal of the Creek war; their recent sufferings have taught them a lesson they cannot yet forget, and their existence as a nation depends entirely on their preservation of relations of peace and amity with the United States.

Augusta Chronicle, 31st ult.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

## COMMUNICATION.

The MISNOMER—alias the MISREPRESENTATION.

It is the great aim of that portion of the Federal Editors, denominated the Third-party men, the avowed advocates of Monarchy, to run down Democracy by abusive language and scurrilous epithets—to disparage its character, and misrepresent its spirit and tendency—and they wish to have it believed, the Republicans are ashamed to be called democrats. If there be such men amongst us they entirely mistake the true principles of Liberty, and are not true Republicans.

I am attached to the title Republican—because, wherever that principle has prevailed, there existed Liberty, as in ancient Greece and Rome, and in modern Switzerland—but let it be observed, that American Republicanism is as superior to ancient Republicanism as pure Religion is to the grossest Superstition.

In England, Republicanism was subverted by the hypocrisy of Cromwell. In France, it was first disgraced by the ferocious cruelties of Robespierre, and finally subdued by the unbounded ambition of Bonaparte.

There is yet a portion of Republicanism in the third branch of the British Constitution, which was intended to be purely Democratic, in order to balance and counteract, by a fair representation of the people, the despotic maxims of the King and his nobles—Even in its perverted state, this third Branch is the most valuable part of that imaginary and mystical triune system.

The agents and emissaries of the Monarchical Party endeavor to disgrace Democracy—because, they know it is the only safe barrier against the open and disguised attacks of Monarchy and Aristocracy—Let this great truth be deeply impressed on the minds of the American people, "that without Democracy there can be no Republicanism—take away the one, and the other falls to the ground—Without Democracy, there can be no Liberty, either civil or religious."

The Third-Party Men assume the name of Republicans as an indefinite term, meaning, "any thing or nothing;" in the same way, and for the same purpose, that they have assumed the mantle of Washington, the more effectually to undermine, and, finally to destroy, the fabric of the AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

FRANKLIN.

## CHARLESTON, June 5.

### STEAM BOAT.

We learn, with much pleasure, that an enterprising individual, lately residing in this city, has made arrangements at Philadelphia, for building a Steam Boat, intended to ply between this city and Sullivan's Island, during the summer months, and from this place of Savannah, in the winter. The work has already commenced, and she is expected to depart from Philadelphia early in autumn. Her dimensions are 75 feet in length, and 30 feet beam; with an engine of 18 horse power. Expense calculated at about 25,000 dollars.

## SAVANNAH, JUNE 4.

### AMOUNT OF EXPORTS.

Of Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco from Savannah, from 1st Nov. 1815, to 27th April, 1816.

Sea Island Cotton, 10,732 bales  
Upland ditto 62,698  
Rice 15,703 whole & 2,336 half tierces.  
Tobacco 1,501 hogshheads.

The two sailors, who, in April last, in this place, robbed a gentleman of his watch, were tried yesterday, found guilty, and by the jury recommended to mercy.

From Fort Gaines, we have no authentic information since our last paper. Report says the two soldiers have been delivered up; and that the Indians, fearing the resentment of our government, are endeavouring to compromise the matter.

Milledgeville Journal, 29th May.

## NORFOLK, JUNE 5.

### COMMERCE OF NORFOLK.

The annexed statement exhibits the amount of duties on Imports and Tonnage, paid or secured at the Custom House at this port from the 1st Jan. 1815, to the 31st May, 1816:

|                    | Imports.    | Tonnage.  |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1st quarter, 1815. | \$23,413 06 | 2,616 84  |
| 2d do.             | 98,560 55   | 5,240 72  |
| 3d do.             | 279,198 18  | 11,972 04 |
| 4th do.            | 154,007 17  | 12,200 06 |
| 1816.              |             |           |
| 1st quarter,       | 160,213 68  | 5,398 68  |
| April,             | 76,387 57   |           |
| May,*              | 122,200     | 4,500     |
|                    | 914,180 21  | 41,929 34 |

Total amount of Duties on Imports and Tonnage for 12 months, \$956,109 55 Averaging \$79,675 46 per month. But if we exclude the two 1st quarters (during which but little was done owing to the unsettled state of commerce) & take the two 11 following months, it will be \$75,116 21 per month.

## [EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.]

St. Mary's River, mouth of Potomac, June 10th, 1816.

We were honored on Wednesday last with the arrival of Com. ROGERS, Com. PORTER, Col. BOMFORD & suite, of Engineers in St. Mary's River on their tour.

They are much pleased, nay astonished, at the great natural advantages & beauties of this River, and very much surprised that they should be so little known. It was to our late enemies, the British, I find, who first turned the eyes of Naval men to this place, that we are indebted for the visit of these gentlemen.

Yesterday morning a deputation on the part of some of the inhabitants waited on them to invite them to partake of a fish dinner on the shore, which their occupations and intentions to sail next day (to our great regret) caused them to decline.

It seems they completed their survey yesterday. The surveyors were indefatigable in their operations. I have seen them on shore from sunrise to sunset.

This morning they took their departure down the Bay. Your obedient.

Nat. Intel.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Copy of a letter received at Washington, dated

Marietta, June 6th, 1816.

An accident of the most distressing nature took place yesterday. The large steam boat built at Wheeling, came to anchor here day before yesterday, at evening. She had set out without being prepared for the purpose, and was detained during the night for some iron work. They raised the steam too high before she started, and while the hands were all called together in the act of raising the anchor, the boiler exploded at the end next to them. It was terrible beyond conception; almost all were carried overboard, & dreadfully burned. One was drowned, and 15 or 16 much injured: 6 died last night, and 2 or 3 more must die.

A late British ministerial pamphleteer has urged upon his government the expediency of selecting persons from the "middling classes," and sending them to America to act as Spies and to seek and transmit home such information as cannot be obtained through the usual public channels, and as well contribute to subvert the political views and propogate scheme is precisely of the same nature as that by which Capt. Henry was employed to intrigue with the eastern malcontents, and to encourage and corrupt them into an attempt to dissolve the union. The pamphleteer says that emissaries of the description he recommends would excite the least suspicion among the Americans as to the objects of their commission, and that they could be hired for a trifling stipend and the payment of their travelling expenses. The language and policy of this ministerial writer go far to demonstrate the hypocrisy of Lord Castlereagh's public professions of friendship for America. We hope that our government and people will be vigilant in watching the movements and detecting the stratagems of Englishmen who appear in this country in a suspicious garb.—Balt. Patriot.

## REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

General Advertiser.

## EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18 1816.

Easton, June 11th, 1816.

This being the day agreeably to appointment for the meeting of the committees from the several districts in the county for the nomination of two persons to serve as Electors to choose a Senate, and for the purpose of designating four persons to serve as delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland; the following gentlemen composing the committees so elected appeared.

From District No. I.—Edw. Lloyd, Wm. Jordan, Wm. Jenkins, and John Bennett.  
From District No. II.—Wrightson Lowe, Wm. Dodson, Spedden Orem, and Jno. Hopkins.  
From District No. III.—John Stevens, Stephen Reyner, Wm. Collins, jun. and S. Mullikin.

From District No. IV.—Edw. Roberts, Wm. A. Leonard, Jno. Leverton, & Jonath. Spencer.

Whereupon EDWARD LLOYD, Esq. was chosen President, and JOHN BENNETT, Secretary. On motion, it was

Unanimously resolved, That SOLOMON DICKINSON and JOHN BENNETT, are hereby selected as Senatorial Electors, and are recommended to the people of Talbot county for their support as such.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any nomination of Delegates this day, and that adjournment take place until Tuesday next, when on that day at 11 o'clock, the committee will meet to carry into effect the nomination of delegates to the General Assembly.

True copy of the proceedings.

J. BENNETT, Sec'y.

Billsborough, June 13th, 1816.

Agreeably to adjournment the committees from Talbot, Queen Ann's and Caroline counties met at this place, for the purpose of selecting a proper person to represent the seventh Congressional District of Maryland, when the following gentlemen appeared.

For Talbot county—Col. Perry Spencer, Danl. Martin, John Kemp, Jonathan Spencer, Peter S. Dickinson, Samuel V. Garey.  
For Queen Ann's county—Jno. Hackett, Francis A. Rochester, Joshua Massey, Thomas W. Hopper, Walter J. Clayton.  
For Caroline county—Peter Hardeste, John Bogg, Nathan B. Downs, Thomas Saulsbury, John Rombold, Wm. Dillen.

Col. PERRY SPENCER resumed the Chair, and THOMAS SAULSBURY acting as Secretary. When THOMAS CULBRETH and WILLIAM MAYNARD, Jun. were put in nomination, and on counting the ballots it appeared that Thomas Culbreth had a majority of votes.

Therefore resolved, That this committee give to THOMAS CULBRETH their cordial support, and strongly recommend him to the voters of this district as a proper person to represent them in Congress.

Signed, PERRY SPENCER, Chair'n,  
Test, TH. SAULSBURY, Secretary.

## EMBASSY TO FRANCE.

His Excellency ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq. ambassador to the Court of France, sailed from New York, the 13th inst. about 1 o'clock, in the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Rogers, bound to Havre de Grace.

The town to be laid out at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, is to be named Perryburgh, in honor of the hero of the Lake—& the town at Lower Sandusky is to be named Croghanville, in honor of the hero of the Land.

From the Albany Argus, June 4.

## THE OFFICIAL CANVASS OF VOTES.

For Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, and Representatives to Congress, was completed on Saturday. The votes for Governor are,

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| For Daniel D. Tompkins, | 45,412 |
| Rufus King,             | 38,647 |

Republican majority, 6755

Of the Representatives to Congress elected, 22 Republicans and 5 Federalists—Mr. Ogden being elected, in the 18th district, by a majority of 34 votes over Mr. Collins.

A Spanish gentleman & girl, from St. Domingo, are advertised to be seen at Salem. The former is 28 years of age, and but 3 feet high; the latter 14 years of age, and but 2 1/2 feet high. They are brother and sister. Their father is 3 feet 8 inches in stature, and their mother an ordinary sized woman; these parents have had 16 children, 3 of diminutive size, and 13 of the common size.

## ATTENTION THE LADIES!!

Receipt for a Lady's Dress.

Let your Ear-Rings be Attention, encircled by the Pearls of Refinement; the Diamonds of your Necklace be Truth, and the chain Christianity; your Bosom Pin Charity, ornamented with the Pearls of Gentleness; your Finger Rings be Affection, surrounded with the Diamonds of Industry; your Girdle be Simplicity, with tassels of Good Humor; let your thicker Garb be Virtue, and your Drapery, Politeness; let your shoes be Wisdom, secured by the Buckles of Perseverance.

Vermont Mirror.

Married, at Chester Town, on Tuesday the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Turner, the Hon. Judge WORRELL, to Miss MARY CLARKSON, both of that place.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of three Fi. Fas. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at Centreville, one negro man named Bill, the property of Thomas Gadd, taken and sold at the suit of John W. Emory and Wm. R. Stuart, for the use of Pere Wilmer and Pere Wilmer.

THOS. ASHCOM, Constable.

June 18 2

## Notice is hereby given.

That agreeably to acts passed during the last session of Congress—

1. The duties on license to retailers will, from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those payable according to the act of August 2, 1813. These licenses will be granted for a year, except in case of an application for a license to retail between the 30th day of June and the 1st of January next, which will be granted for a period that will expire on the 31st of December next, on paying a sum which will bear the same proportion to the duty for a year, according to the existing rates, as the time for which the license may be granted, shall bear to a year.

2. That the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, will cease after the 30th of June, 1816, to which period returns must be made of the spirits that may be distilled on or before that day.

3. That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new rates of duties on license, for stills and boilers, will take effect, which rates are as follows in cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

|           | Domestic materials. |         | Roots.  |         | Foreign materials. |         |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|           | Stills.             | Boilers | Stills. | Boilers | Stills.            | Boilers |
| 1 week,   | 4½                  | 9       | 2½      | 4½      |                    |         |
| 2 weeks,  | 9                   | 18      | 4½      | 9       |                    |         |
| 1 month,  | 18                  | 36      | 9       | 18      | 24                 | 46      |
| 2 months, | 36                  | 72      | 18      | 36      | 46                 | 92      |
| 3 months, | 54                  | 108     | 27      | 54      | 68                 | 136     |
| 4 months, | 72                  | 144     | 36      | 72      | 90                 | 180     |
| 5 months, | 90                  | 180     | 45      | 90      |                    |         |
| 6 months, | 108                 | 216     | 54      | 108     | 185                | 270     |
| 8 months, |                     |         |         |         | 130                | 360     |
| 1 year,   | 216                 | 432     | 108     | 216     | 270                | 540     |

The provisions applicable to the duties on licenses to distillers, are in general, the same with those laid by the act of July 24, 1813. The most important of the new provisions are—that duty is invariably to be paid in money, when that payable upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a deduction of eight per centum is, in all cases to be made for prompt payment; that in cases where the duties are bonded, they are to be given with two sureties at the least (instead of one as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of 12 months, from the expiration of the license; that all stills are to be licensed, that are used, or kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep in or about his distillery, any bees, or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without having a license; that a collector is authorised to enter a distillery at any time, whether between the rising and setting of the sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall have been granted, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, apply to the collector, and pay, or secure the payment of, the additional duty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired period of the license from the 30th of June.

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the collectors and furnished to distillers on application.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,

Collector of the Revenue 22

Maryland District.

Centreville, June 18 3

## Canton China, Liverpool and Glass-Ware,

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS, A VERY EXTENSIVE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Selling to store-keepers at the most reduced prices by

CARTER & TYNDALF,

No. 111, North Front St. Philadelphia.

June 18 49

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of HANDS & EDMONDSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment to Joseph Edmondson, who is authorised to receive the debts due.

ALEXANDER HANDS,

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

Easton, June 15, (18) 3

## JOSEPH EDMONDSON,

Will continue at the old stand, to keep an assortment of

## SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which he will sell on pleasing terms.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

June 18 3

## NOTES ON THE

Merchants Bank of Alexandria

Will be received at a small discount, in payment for goods by

MORSELL & LAMBEN.

June 18 3

## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of her FARM, lying in the upper part of Queen Ann's county, adjoining the Lands of the late Major Thomas Harris, and near Emory's Cross Roads.

The Farm contains about 250 acres, of which a large proportion is well timbered; it has on it an orchard of young apple trees of choice fruit. Persons disposed to purchase may view the premises by calling on the tenant.

The terms, which may be made to accommodate the purchaser, can be known on application in person or by letter to Maj. Wm. Graves, Buck Neck, Kent county, Esq. or to the subscriber.

MARY WILMER.

Chester Town, June 18 6

## CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against taking an assignment on a note of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas Parsons, for the sum of \$200, or upwards, in March 1816, as I am determined not to pay any part of said note, unless compelled by law.

THOMAS C. PARROTT.

Easton, June 18 3

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mitchell Russum, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SYDENHAM RUSSUM, } Exors

JOSEPH NICOLS, } of Mitchell Russum.

GEORGE D. ATKINSON, }

June 18 3q

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Ann Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JOHN C. HICKS, Ex'or

of Mary Ann Hicks.

June 18 3q

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JOHN C. HICKS, Adm'or

of Joseph Hicks.

June 18 3q

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Demby, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lip, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good waiter and cook



That I will attend in person, or by deputy—At the Court House in Dorchester county, on Tuesday the 25th June; at Vienna, on Wednesday the 26th at Quantico, on Friday the 28th—At the Court House in Somerset county, on Saturday the 29th—At the Court House in Worcester county, on Monday the 1st of July; and at my Office in Berlin, on Tuesday the 2d—For the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the 1st assessment made under the act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. The changes extend to—

- 1 Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a State, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.
- 2 Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.
- 3 Changes of residents and non-residents.—These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.
- 4 The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.
- 5 The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also, an abatement equal to its value is to be made.
- 6 Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those excepting such as have been obtained by transfer, then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parties, according to their respective values on the first of June, the proportional value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated; the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid, a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person & property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, That I will attend in person, or by deputy—At the Court House in Dorchester county, on Saturday the 13th of July; at Vienna, on Monday the 15th; at Quantico, on Tuesday the 16th—At the Court House in Somerset county, on Wednesday the 17th—At the Court House in Worcester county, on Friday the 19th; and at my Office in Berlin, on Saturday the 20th—For the purpose of receiving any applications that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to his best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non-residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of house, or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer, owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816, whose value must be less than that of the valuation of the slaves at the preceding assessment) to entitle him to an abatement.—In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

LEVIN DRICKSON  
Principal Assessor 1st Maryland District.  
June 11 3

—

Lists of Lands, Lots of Ground with their improvements, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, owned by A. B. on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying and being within the \_\_\_\_\_ district of the state of \_\_\_\_\_, viz: in the (here insert the county, township, or parish, in which the property is situated).

One farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, or hill, or mountain, or high road, on which it is situated, or noting the

## EDUCATION.

A Gentleman, qualified to teach a Country School, will receive liberal encouragement, by applying to the subscribers, provided he exhibits testimonials of his ability as a scholar, added to temperance and attention to the duties of such a station. Apply to Mr. Smith's Editor, or to the subscribers living in the neighborhood of Haddaway's Ferry, Talbot county, Md.

JOSEPH FARLAND,  
JAMES SETH.

mar 28      m

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

**SADDLERY,**  
Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns; and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

N. B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
*3d day of June, A. D. 1816.*  
 On application of LANGFORD HIGGINS, administrator of *Thomas B. Higginson*, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the news papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—

JA: PRICE, Reg'r  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,  
*Notice is hereby given,*  
 That the subscriber, of Talbot county, has  
 obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot coun-  
 ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on  
 the personated estate of *Thomas B. Willson* late of Talbot  
 county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against  
 the said deceased are hereby warning to exhibit the  
 same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscri-  
 ber, on or before the 13th day of December next;  
 they may otherwise by law be excluded from all  
 benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to  
 the estate of said deceased, are desired to make  
 payment to the subscriber immediately. Given  
 under my hand this 11th day of June, eighteen  
 hundred and sixteen

LANGFORD HIGGINS, adm'r  
of Thomas B. Tillotson, dec'd

**FOR RENT,**  
For the remainder of the year, the dwelling  
part of the brick house, nearly opposite the Bank,  
lately occupied by the subscriber. For terms ap-  
ply at the Star-Office, or to  
**SOLOMAN LOWE.**

June 11

**FOR SALE OR RENT,**  
That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen-Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland with the store house, granary, stable, &c formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.  
Baltimore

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William B. Hieley, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &  
Henry Whiteley,  
Executors.  
Whiteleysburg, Del. nov. 7

**HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.**

A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House Keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply Apply at the Star office. may 7

**Wanted at this Office,**  
**A LAD** from 12 to 14 years of age, that can  
 come well recommended, as apprentice to the  
**Printing Business—none others need apply.**  
**June 11.**

**For property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.**

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1816.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April in this year 1818; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined, and decided on at this office.

**First Class of Cases.**

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound there received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed, and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced

2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, with certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received the claimant must make on oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

**Second Class of Cases.**

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen or volunteer, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated, and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

**Third Class of Cases.**

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by the enemy, of any horse, mule or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse a mule an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases the claimant must produce the certificate officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them, were not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time and place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

**Fourth Class of Cases.**

"Any person who, during the late war, has sustained in the military service of the United States, as volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on this part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of the same articles in any other war, without the fault or negligence of their owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost, or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount

which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service of the said army.

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorised, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

*Sixth and last Class of Cases.*

“When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied by a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of the destruction.”

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant of the sums which he may have received on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department, of the government of the U. States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same, or in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Town, or Borough, within the same, or a Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any judge of the U. States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, in the building occupied by Congress during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.

The printers of the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

**RICHARD BLAND LEE.**  
*Commissioner of Claims, &c.*

June 6. (11) 8

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named **GEORGE** and **PETER**.

**GEORGE** is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender build, black complexion, small features, if look, and is apt to be impenitent when spoken to—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nanken trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen,—shoes and stockings,—shoes lined and bound.

**PETER** is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square build, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long black coat bottle green half worn, one yellow Merseus waistcoat, one pair of nanken trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the gaol at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

**John Seth,**  
Head of Wye, dec. 12

**SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,**  
**CLEMENT VICKERS, Master,**  
Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst, at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.  
For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.  
All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by  
*The Public's obedient servant,*  
**CLEMENT VICKERS.**  
Easton Point, Feb. 20

**TOP GALLANT**  
Stands the present season at Mr James Edmondson's, near Easton, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at Centreville on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays—to cover mares \$15 the season, payable on the 1st of October with 20 per cent. deduction if paid by the 20th of July, and \$50 insurance. The season to end on the 20th July. **TOP GALLANT** is excelled by few horses in America, either as a foal-getter or a racer, and is a horse of the most delightful temper, as well as all the breed of old Diomed. As he will stand no longer on this shore than the present season, gentlemen will find it their advantage to breed from him this season.  
**CORBIN LEE.**  
Note.—Groom's fee 50 cents.

**TOP GALLANT**  
Was got by the imported horse Diomed, in dam by the imported horse Shark, his granddam by Harris's famous Eclipse,\* his great granddam by Mark Antony,† his g. g. granddam by old Janus,‡ his g. g. granddam by old Janus, which mare was purchased by Henry D'lon of Col Willis, of Brunswick county, at the price of one hundred pounds, about fifty years ago, and was supposed to be as fine a mare as in the Union.  
\* Harris's Eclipse was by old Feaynought, and the imported Shakespeare mare. Feaynought was by Regulus, and he was by the Godolphin Arabian. Regulus won seven King's plates in one year, and was never best.  
† Mark Antony was by Spectator, out of the dam of Highflyer, which was by Blank, Regulus, &c.  
‡ Old Janus was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that, perhaps, ever will come. He was by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the Little Hartley Mare, and his blood is invaluable. All his stock were fleet, though generally out of common country mares.

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway on or about the 14th ult mo, from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Maryland, a mulatto woman, about twenty or twenty-two years old, named LYDIA. She is a midling bright mulatto, about five feet, 5 inches high, stout and rather thick made, has a broad face, very wide between her eyes, and has a scar on her upper lip from a cut when young—Her countenance is rather serious and grim; she chews tobacco and smokes frequently, and will occasionally get drunk, & often curses and swears to a great degree. She took away with her two of her children, one named Nancy, about 5 or 6 years old, the other named John, about 1 year and 8 months old. She was pregnant when she went off, & must very shortly have a child—Her clothes, and those of her children have been conveyed off by some white persons or free negroes, and that their aim was Baltimore or Delaware. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said mulatto woman and her said children to the subscriber, or to Mr. Jas Sangston, in Denton  
**JOSHUA DRIVER.**  
Caroline county, June 4

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the night of Saturday the 18th ult, a negro man, about 21 years old, named JACOB, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, middling thick built for his height, walks with his knees & legs rather close together, has generally a quick and active motion; his face is tolerably fair and round, his mouth full and prominent, his beard large for his age and his color rather a pale black; he carries his head low, and when spoken to, has a downy look, he sometimes speaks quick, at other times slow; he chews a great deal of tobacco. He went off in company with two negro lads about 18 or 19 years old, one free, named Henry Sheppard, the other a slave, named Samuel, belonging to Leonard Dickson, of Talbot county. It is supposed they have gone into Delaware, will aim for Philadelphia, and probably from thence to sea. Jacob's clothes were a white round about, an old white summer waistcoat, a pair of low trousers, a pair of new domestic cotton plaid trousers of yellow, blue & white colors, a pair of new black grain shoes, and a fur hat half worn. It is highly probable he will change his name and dress. The above reward will be given if the said negro Jacob should be apprehended out of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and delivered to the subscriber, or to Mr. James Sangston, at Denton, in Caroline county, or the sum of 75 dollars if taken on the Eastern Shore, and delivered as aforesaid.  
**JOSHUA DRIVER.**  
Caroline county, June 4

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Runaway from the subscribers in December last, a negro boy named JIM, about 16 years of age, tolerable well grown, of a black countenance, and apparently simple when spoken to—he was the property of Thomas Robinson, deceased—He has been for some time on and lurking about the farm of Edward Hambleton, near the Hole in the Wall, but I understand his sentence absconded. Any person who takes up said boy and secures him in the jail at Easton, so that we get him, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by  
**MARY ROBINSON & SAMUEL ROBINSON, Ex'ors.**  
of Thomas Robinson, dec'd.  
June 4

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Runaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 25th of May last, a negro woman named EASTER, about 5 feet high, bright chestnut color, a tolerable sharp nose, she carried with her a child about a year old, named Betsy. Taken up in the state of Maryland Thirty Dollars, and if out of the state Fifty Dollars will be paid to any person securing her so that he gets her again; it is supposed she has gone with a free negro by the name of John Holland, and may pass for his wife, he has one of his little toes cut off.  
**WILLIAM TRIGOR.**  
Tobaccock, Dorchester county.  
June 11, 1816

100





VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1816.

No. 43—867.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning, by**THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS  
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—  
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is  
paid for.Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One  
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents  
per square.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of three Fi Fas to me directed, with  
the exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the  
29th inst. at Centreville, one negro man named  
Bill, the property of Thomas Gadd, taken and  
sold at the suit of John W. Emory and Wm. R.  
Stuart, for the use of Pere Wilmer and Pere  
Wilmer.

THOS. ASHCOM, Constable.

June 18

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of  
Queen Ann's county court,The subscriber will sell at public sale, at Mr.  
Chaplin's tavern, in Centreville, on MONDAY,  
the first day of July next, the following described  
property, lately belonging to Doctor PERRY E.  
NORRIS, deceased, viz:The House & Lot in the town of Cen-  
treville, now occupied by Dr. Emory, with the  
improvements thereon.Also—A small parcel of Wood Land,  
containing about 12 acres, and another parcel of  
Wood Land, containing about 8 acres. These  
two parcels are not immediately contiguous to  
each other, but not very distant, and lie about 3  
miles from Centreville, on or near the Spaniard's  
Neck Road. They are said to be covered with  
valuable timber.Also—A small Lot in Centreville, ly-  
ing between the two principal streets, containing  
one quarter of an acre.The terms of sale will be, that one third  
of the purchase money for the House & Lot must  
be paid on or before the first day of January next,  
when possession will be given; the remainder in  
two equal annual payments.One half of the purchase money for  
the other property to be paid on or before the  
20th day of October, or upon the ratification of  
the sale by the Court; the remainder in six  
months thereafter. A deed will be made to the  
purchaser or purchasers, on the payment of the  
whole purchase money, which must be secured  
by bond with security approved by the Trust-  
ees.Any information relative to the property  
will be given by Wm. Chambers, Esq. Centre-  
ville.

SARAH NOEL, Trustee.

June 4

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of HANDS & EDMONDSON,  
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All  
those who are indebted to said Firm are request-  
ed to make payment to Joseph Edmondson, who  
is authorized to receive the debts due.

ALEXANDER HANDS,

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

Easton, June 15, (18)

## JOSEPH EDMONDSON,

WILL continue at the old stand, to keep an  
assortment of

## SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which he will sell on pleasing terms.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

June 18

## NOTES ON THE

**Merchants Bank of Alexandria**Will be received at a small discount, in payment  
of goods by

MORSELL &amp; LAMBDIN.

June 18

## FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less,  
and is part of that valuable tract of Land called  
"Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about  
one mile from Denton, on the p.e. road to Hills-  
borough—This Farm is well timbered, and is in  
tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and  
handsome; about two thirds of the Land is stiff  
and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the  
other third is light but produces well corn or rye,  
besides there is a branch through which runs a  
never failing stream of water which might be  
made a good mill seat: persons wishing to pur-  
chase a bargain will no doubt meet with one  
there.—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm  
may be sold in three separate lots with a good  
portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply  
to Mr. Edward B. Hardesty, at Denton, or to  
the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

May 21

## FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,  
part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot  
county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands  
of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and  
within a mile of a good Landing. About one  
half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in  
wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship  
building. On the premises are a framed dwell-  
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in-  
cluding a granary and corn house under one roof.  
There is also a small dwelling house and shop on  
part of the Land immediately on the post road to  
Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand  
for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a  
spring of excellent water close by the house—the  
situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten  
acres of branch, which might be converted into  
good mow.—Any person wishing to pur-  
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-  
mises, and may apply to the subscriber

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

## To the Economists,

Or those who will have much work done  
for little pay.The subscribers beg leave respectfully to in-  
form their friends and the public in general of  
Caroline and the adjoining counties, that they  
now have in complete order a new WOOL  
CARDING MACHINE, propelled by water,  
on Robin's Creek in Caroline county, on the  
main road leading from Denton to Dover Bridge,  
about six miles from the former and ten miles  
from the latter, and about one mile from the wa-  
ters of Choptank River. Persons coming by wa-  
ter can have their wool received at Stanton's  
Landing, about one mile from Potter's Landing,  
where it will be taken to the Machine and re-  
turned free of expense.Persons bringing wool to be carded will ob-  
serve that the wool must be cleansed and greas-  
ed to produce complete rolls.They will card wool into the rolls on the short-  
est notice for 10 cents per pound.From the superiority of the Machine and be-  
ing made by an eminent artist, they flatter them-  
selves to meet the encouragement of a generous  
public.GEO. W. COLLISON,  
BEACHAMP STANTON.

June 11

Canton China, Liverpool and  
Glass-Ware,

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE &amp; GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

Selling to store keepers at the most reduced  
prices by

CARTER &amp; TYNDAL.

No. 111, North Front St. Philadelphia.

June 18

## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and  
are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

## SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas. Cambric muslins, cal-  
simeres, co's, gingham,

French and India silks, Silk shawls,

(of various descrip- Comp'y bandanna hand-  
kerchiefs,Colored & black Can- Twill'd and plain cotton  
shawls,Fancy muslin and leno Seersucker and carada-  
ries,Silk & cotton bosers, Marseilles vesting, white  
Steam loom and other and colored, &c.  
shirtings.

They have also received a supply of

## FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE &amp; QUEEN'S WARE, &amp;c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and  
invite their friends and the public to call and view  
their assortment

CLAYLAND &amp; NABB.

Easton, June 4

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A  
NEW ASSORTMENT OF

## SEASONABLE GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Ginghams  
Silk Lusters  
Silks  
Chinese Cape  
Stripes  
Waterloo Shawls  
Bengal ditto  
Imitation do.  
Calicoes, common and  
Chintz do.  
and dress  
Dark and light do. 7 1/2,  
8 1/2 and 6 1/2  
Waterloo ditto  
Madras Handkerchiefs  
Cambrics 4 1/2 & 6 1/2  
Pocket do.  
Do. Shirtings  
Men's white cotton hose  
Steam Loom do.  
Women's do. do.  
Super Long Cloth  
Coloured do. do.  
Fancy Muslins  
Silk Florentine  
Lappet Shawls  
White Marseilles vesting  
Tambo Book Muslin  
Coloured do. do.  
Plain do.  
Royal rib'd do.  
Leno do.  
Cotton Casimeres  
Dimities  
Linen Checks  
Jeans  
Cotton yarn, from No.  
6 to 26  
Brown Holland  
Fine Broad Cloths  
Black Cambrics  
Do. Casimeres  
Coloured do.

## TOGETHER WITH

## COFFEE, SUGAR, &amp; TEAS.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for  
Cash.

JAMES THOMAS.

Easton, Apr 23

## New Goods,

FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

## MORSELL &amp; LAMBDIN,

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are  
now opening a superb assortment of

## Staple &amp; Fancy Articles,

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in up  
on such terms, as enables them to sell at very re-  
duced prices. They beg leave to invite their  
friends and the public to give them a call.Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware  
and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange  
for Goods.

## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of her FARM, ly-  
ing in the upper part of Queen Ann's county,  
adjoining the Lands of the late Major Thomas  
Harris, and near Emory's Cross Roads.The Farm contains about 250 acres, of which  
a large proportion is well timbered; it has on it  
an orchard of young apple trees of choice fruit.Persons disposed to purchase may view the  
premises by calling on the tenant.The terms, which may be made to accommo-  
date the purchaser, can be known on application  
in person or by letter to Maj. Wm. Graves, Buck  
Neck, Kent county, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Esq.  
of this place, or to the subscriber.

MARY WILMER.

Chester Town, June 13

## Notice is hereby given.

That agreeably to acts passed during the  
last session of Congress—1. The duties on license to retailers will, from  
the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those  
payable according to the act of August 2, 1813.  
These licenses will be granted for a year, except  
in case of an application for a license to retail be-  
tween the 30th day of June and the 1st of Janu-  
ary next, which will be granted for a period that  
will expire on the 31st of December next, on pay-  
ing a sum which will bear the same proportion  
to the duty for a year, according to the existing  
rates, as the time for which the license may be  
granted, shall bear to a year.2. That the duties on spirits distilled within the  
United States, will cease after the 30th of June,  
1816, to which period returns must be made of  
the spirits that may be distilled on or before that  
day.3. That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new  
rates of duties on license, for stills and boilers,  
will take effect, which rates are as follows in  
cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

|           | Domestic<br>materials. | Roots. | Foreign<br>materials. |
|-----------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1 week,   | 4 1/2                  | 9      | 2 1/2                 |
| 2 weeks,  | 9                      | 18     | 4 1/2                 |
| 1 month,  | 18                     | 36     | 9                     |
| 2 months, | 36                     | 72     | 18                    |
| 3 months, | 54                     | 108    | 27                    |
| 4 months, | 72                     | 144    | 36                    |
| 5 months, | 90                     | 180    | 45                    |
| 6 months, | 108                    | 216    | 54                    |
| 8 months, | 144                    | 288    | 72                    |
| 1 year,   | 216                    | 432    | 108                   |

The provisions applicable to the duties on li-  
censes to distillers, are in general, the same with  
those laid by the act of July 23, 1813. The most  
important of the new provisions are—that duty is  
invariably to be paid in money, when that pay-  
able upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at  
one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a  
deduction of eight per centum is, in all cases  
to be made for prompt payment; that in cases  
where the duties are bonded, they are to be gi-  
ven with two sureties at the least (instead of one  
as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of 12  
months, from the expiration of the license; that  
all stills are to be licensed, that are used, or kept  
in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against  
any person who shall keep in or about his distil-  
lery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from  
grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more  
than eight days, without having a license; that a  
collector is authorized to enter a distillery at any  
time, whether between the rising and setting of  
the sun, or at any other time.In cases in which a license for distilling, shall  
have been granted, according to the present rates  
of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th  
day of June, 1816; it is required, under a penalty  
for neglect, that the person to whom the same  
may have been granted or transferred shall, on or  
before the said day, apply to the collector, and  
pay, or secure the payment of, the additional di-  
ty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired  
period of the license from the 30th of June.New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the  
collectors and furnished to distillers on applica-  
tion.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,

Collector of the Revenue &c.  
Maryland District.

Centreville, June 18

## Talbot County Orphans' Court,

31 day of June, A. D. 1816

On application of LANGFORD HIGGINS, ad-  
ministrator of Thomas B. Tilson, late of  
Talbot county aforesaid, deceased—it is or-  
dered, that he give the notice required by law, to  
creditors to exhibit their claims against the  
said deceased's estate, and that the same be  
published once in each week for the space  
of three successive weeks, in one of the news-  
papers at Easton.In testimony that the above is truly copied  
from the minutes of proceeding of the  
Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid,  
I have hereunto set my hand, and the  
seal of my office affixed, this 3d day  
of June, in the year of our Lord, eight-  
teen hundred and sixteen.

Test—

JA. PRICE, Reg'r  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath  
obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot coun-  
ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on the  
personal estate of Thomas B. Tilson late of Talbot  
county, deceased. All persons having claims against  
the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscri-  
ber, on or before the 13th day of December next;  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the  
estate of said deceased, are desired to make  
payment to the subscriber immediately. Given  
under my hand this 11th day of June, eighteen  
hundred and sixteen.LANGFORD HIGGINS, adm'r  
of Thomas B. Tilson, dec'd.

June 11

## CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against taking an as-  
signment on a note of hand given by the subscri-  
ber to Thomas Parsons, for the sum of \$200, or  
upwards, in March 1815, as I am determined not  
to pay any part of said note, unless compelled by  
law.

THOMAS C. PARROTT.

Easton, June 15

## CAUTION.

LEVIN B. SIMMONS having quit my em-  
ploy, he is no longer authorized to receive any  
money or transact any business whatever for me  
from this date.

WM. H. BATES.

The Easton Star will give the above 4 in-  
sertions and forward the account to

W. H. B.

May 30, (June 11)

## The Wilmington &amp; Easton new Line of

## STAGES,

Has commenced running from Easton to  
Wilmington on one day, viz: Leaving Easton  
every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, pass-  
ing through Centreville, Church Hill, Sudler's  
Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassa-  
fras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the  
Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by  
the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons  
from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to  
Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's  
Stage can be accommodated on the next morn-  
ing by the way of Centreville, Queen's Town or  
Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to  
Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodat-  
ed the next morning by the way of Centreville,  
Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Had-  
daway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington  
or Baltimore.The subscribers pledge themselves to the pub-  
lic, that their Line shall not want for good Stages,  
Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation  
at the different stopping places that the country  
can afford—by the public's humble servants,ROBERT KEDDY,  
THOS. PEACOCK,  
SAM'L CHAPLIN,  
JAS. MURDOCH.

Apr 30

N B The subscribers have a Hackney Car-  
riage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance  
of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hill,  
running the same day of the Line of Stages. Al-  
so, in the charge of the rich of the owners.

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

## (BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

To allow drawback of duties on spirits  
distilled and sugar refined within  
the United States, and for other pur-  
poses.Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America, in Congress assembled, That a  
drawback of six cents for every gallon  
of spirits, not below first proof, distilled  
within the United States, or the territo-  
ries thereof, shall be allowed on all such  
spirits as shall be exported to any foreign  
port or place, other than the dominions  
of any foreign state immediately adjoin-  
ing to the United States, adding to the  
allowance upon every gallon of such spi-  
rits so distilled from molasses, four cents,  
which allowances shall be made without  
deduction: Provided, That the quanti-  
ty so exported shall amount to one hun-  
dred and fifty gallons at the least, to en-  
title an exporter thereof to drawback, and  
that no drawback shall be allowed when-  
ever any of the said spirits shall be ex-  
ported otherwise than in vessels not less  
than thirty tons burden.Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
in order to entitle the exporter or export-  
ers to the benefit of drawback allowed  
by this act, on such spirits so distilled,  
the vessels or casks containing the same  
shall be branded or otherwise marked,  
in durable characters, with progressive  
numbers, with the name of the owner,  
the quantity thereof to be ascertained by  
actual gauging, and the proof thereof.—  
And the exporter of such spirits shall,  
moreover, previous to putting or lading  
the same on board of any ship or vessel  
for exportation, give six hours notice at  
least to the collector of the customs for  
the district from which the same are a-  
bout to be exported, of his or her inten-  
tion to export the same; and shall make  
entry in writing of the particulars there-  
of, and of the casks or vessels containing  
the same, and of their respective marks,  
numbers and contents, and of the place  
or places where deposited, and of the  
port or place to which, ship or ves-  
sel in which they or either of them shall  
be so intended to be exported; and the  
form of the said entry shall be as fol-  
lows: Entry of domestic spirits intend-  
ed to be exported by [here insert the  
name or names:] on board of the [insert  
the denomination and name of the ves-  
sel:] whereof [insert the name of the mas-  
ter:] is master, for [insert the port or  
place to which destined:] for the benefit  
of drawback.And the said collector shall, in writing  
direct the surveyor or other inspecting  
officer to inspect or cause to be inspec-  
ted, the spirits so notified for exportation,  
and if they shall be found to correspond  
fully with the notice concerning the same  
and shall be so certified by the said sur-  
veyor or other inspecting officer, the said  
collector, together with the naval officer,  
if any there be, shall grant a permit for  
lading the same on board of the ship or  
vessel named in such notice and entry as  
aforesaid; which lading shall be performed  
under the superintendence of the offi-  
cer by whom the same shall have been  
so inspected; and the said exporter or  
exporters shall likewise make oath, that  
the said spirits, is notified for exportation,on, and laden on board such ship or ves-  
sel, previous to the clearance thereof, or  
within twenty days after such clearance,  
are truly intended to be exported to the  
place whereof notice shall have been gi-  
ven and are not intended to be re-laden  
within the United States or the territo-  
ries thereof.Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,  
That for all distilled spirits which shall  
be exported to any foreign port or place  
and which shall be entitled to the benefit  
of drawback, in virtue of this act, the  
exporter or exporters shall be entitled to  
receive from the collector of the cus-  
toms for such district, a debenture or de-  
bentures assignable by delivery and en-  
dorsement for the amount of the draw-  
back to which such spirits are entitled  
which shall be received in payment of  
direct taxes and internal duties in the  
collection district in which the same shall  
be granted: Provided always, That the  
collector aforesaid may refuse to grant  
such debenture or debentures, in case it  
shall appear to him that any error has ar-  
isen, or any fraud been committed; & in  
case of such refusal, if the debenture or  
debentures claimed shall exceed one  
hundred dollars it shall be the duty of the  
said collector to represent the case to the  
comptroller of the treasury, who shall  
determine whether such debenture or  
debentures shall be granted or not. And  
provided further, That in no case of an  
exportation of spirits, entitled to draw-  
back, in virtue of this act, shall a debenture  
or debentures issue, unless the ex-  
porter or exporters shall, before the clear-  
ance of the ship or vessels in which the  
spirits were laden for exportation, or with-  
in twenty days after such clearance, make  
oath or affirmation that the said spi-  
rits notified for exportation as afore-  
said, and laden on board such ship or  
vessel, are truly intended to be exported  
to the place whereof notice shall have  
been given, and are not intended to be  
re-laden within the United States; and  
shall moreover give bond, with one or  
more sureties, to the satisfaction of the  
collector in a sum equal to double the  
amount of the sum for which such ex-  
porter may be entitled to claim a debenture,  
conditioned that the said spirits, or any  
part thereof shall not be re-laden in any  
port or place within the limits of the U-  
nited States and that the exporters shall  
produce, within the time limited, proofs  
and certificates required of the said spi-  
rits having been delivered without the  
limits aforesaid.Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,  
That the said bond shall be drawn, as  
near as may be in the same form, and  
may be discharged in the same manner,  
as are, or may be prescribed by law in  
relation to cases where drawback is  
allowed on the exportation of merchan-  
dise imported into the United States,  
and the like penalties shall be incurred  
and proceedings had, whether in regard  
to officers of the United States or other  
persons and the same fees be allowed in  
cases relative to drawback on domestic  
distilled spirits, as in cases relative to  
drawback on foreign spirits; & the form  
of the said bond & of the other documents  
oaths and affirmations, not herein in-  
serted shall be prescribed by the treasury  
department.Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,  
That in all cases in which drawback  
shall be claimed for spirits made out of  
molasses, an oath or affirmation shall be  
made by two reputable persons, one of  
whom shall not be the exporter, that, ac-  
cording to their belief, the said spirits  
were distilled of molasses of foreign pro-  
duction; which oath or affirmation, in  
case the collector of the customs shall  
not be satisfied therewith, shall be sup-  
ported by the certificate of a reputable  
distiller to the same effect.Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That  
in addition to the duty at present autho-  
rized to be drawn back on sugar refined  
within the United States, and exported  
therefrom, there may hereafter be drawn  
back on such refined sugar, when made  
out of sugar imported into the United  
States, the further sum of four cents per  
pound without deduction, which shall be  
allowed under the same provisions with  
the duty now permitted to be drawn  
back; and, furthermore, on the express  
condition that the person exporting the  
same shall swear or affirm that the same,  
according to his belief, was made out of  
sugar imported from a foreign port or  
place; which oath or affirmation, in case  
the collector of the customs shall not be  
satisfied therewith, shall be supported  
by the certificate of a reputable refiner  
of sugar to the same effect; and that the  
drawback on refined sugar, heretofore  
imported, be allowed, subject to the re-  
gulations applicable to the drawback of  
duties on other imported articles.Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,  
That if any principal or assistant col-  
lector of the internal revenue, or collector  
of the customs, or other officer, shall ne-  
glect to perform the duties enjoined up-  
on him by this act, he shall, upon con-  
viction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not  
less than one hundred dollars, nor more  
than five hundred dollars.Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,  
That the sum of two hundred and fifty



thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, in the hire, purchase or building of custom houses, ware-houses and stores, for the purposes of collecting and securing the revenue at such places, and in such manner as he shall deem most expedient.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 30, 1816. 60  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGIS.

### POLITICS OF THE TIMES.

In 1812, the state of public affairs was such, that the administration was required to take up arms. No longer was it safe to protract a peace, which was daily reducing the character of the country, as well as exhausting its wealth. Foreign powers looked at the United States as a nation deserving only their contempt, and mortifying as the truth may be; it cannot be denied, that a forbearance to resist constant aggressions and repeated outrage, was mistaken by those who observed it for a cowardly pusillanimity, which dared not assume the attitude of war when demanding redress. We have witnessed therefore the encroachments on our rights by the most insignificant powers, who anticipated the wrong might be fearlessly committed, since the administration of the United States, as they believed, were so blindly enamoured of peace, that before they would part even with the name, the most extensive sacrifices would be borne with silence. A like contempt for the administration was expressed at home by its domestic and political enemies.—On the floor of Congress it was declared, in language too little suited to the dignity of national legislators, that "the administration could not be kicked into a war with England."

In the slight sketch of public events which has already been given, it has been shown that the declaration of war against Great Britain by this country was not for slight and frivolous pretences, but for solid purposes and specific objects. It is unnecessary to retrace those steps, and the enquiry which naturally follows must now be met and examined. Did the administration conduct and prosecute the war in such a manner as entitle them to public confidence? Under a government where the first principle recognized in the constitution is the ability of the people to govern themselves, and consequently to decide on the measures of government as well as the conduct of those engaged in carrying it on, it is hardly possible, that a conclusion can be drawn against the correctness of a decision by the people. Their infallibility has sometimes been compared to the unvarying course of nature, and the laws of Heaven. If we apply this doctrine to the question before us, it is settled at once. Never was the administration supported by a more powerful majority than at present, and never was there more abundance or security of popular approbation.—It must also be recollected, that at the time when the disasters of the war pressed most heavily on the country, the same administration was re-chosen by the popular voice, uncontrolled in its expression, and free and voluntary in its designation. Shall we ask then, if this administration is deserving the approbation of the people? The people themselves have already replied in language which cannot be misunderstood or mistaken. As they were raised in the day of prosperity, so also were the same men supported when disaster and difficulty settled on the prospect of the present moment, and clouded also the prospect of the future. Does the administration merit common applause? Look round the country and observe the ardour with which it is maintained and then determine if that also is not fully and amply secured.

In the first campaign of the war with England it is readily admitted, that this country met with unfortunate reverses, and was compelled to sustain the most disagreeable losses. It is admitted too, that disasters were not exclusively confined to the first campaign. But the principal proportion of all that was suffered may and must be numbered between the shameful surrender of Hull, and the abortive attempt of the vapouring Smythe.—To whom and to what causes must be attributed the failure of success which attended the efforts of the army in repeated instances? It does not follow by necessary consequences that the administration was bad, because they were delayed in the accomplishment of their objects. There may be causes beyond the control of human ability, which will intervene between design and execution; and in the present instance if the President of the United States had possessed the most military genius and capacity with which any man was ever endowed, it would have been impossible to have collected and disciplined an army of four hundred thousand men, perfectly suited to the field of battle, at whose head he could march with that confidence which always anticipates victory, or even with that degree of it, which feels proof against defeat. It must be considered, that since the conclusion of our revolutionary struggle, no war had actually existed between this and any European power and that in the mean time, those soldiers who were accustomed to the hardships, and

familiar with the duties of the camp had been carried away, by age and in their place had grown up the farmer and the labourer, who, intent on the cultivation of the soil and the acquisition of property, paid but little regard to military discipline; & all classes of the community, were devoted to pursuits, which had no connection with the duties of the soldier. The science of war was neglected and almost wholly unknown in this country; but how little did this resemble the improvements, which were constantly increasing in Europe. There, almost constant and unremitted war made it indispensable to keep alive the most rigid discipline, and every country was principally solicitous for the perfection of military systems. In the constant service of their armies, the scenes of trial proved the value and merits of officers, and the skilful commanders were therefore always to be found. It was after an interval of peace of nearly thirty years, when our WASHINGTONS, our GREENS, and our MORGANS had descended to the tomb that this country was forced into a second war with the same power, who in the mean time had reared up the most distinguished officers that ever existed in the country. It was against these odds, fearful indeed they may well be called, that the war was commenced. They were all braced, all prepared for the fight; soldiers long trained to service, and led on by experienced officers just from duty amidst scenes of the severest trial; and to these were we to oppose an army of recruits full indeed of fervour, but more distinguished for zeal in maintaining the cause in which they were engaged than for discretion in the prosecution. It would surely have been little short of miraculous success, if our forces had sustained no disasters, and had given no cause of regret to an anxious and witnessing country.

As the war was not declared without cause, so it was not conducted without an object. The subjects of complaint against England were steadily observed, & it was only when encroachments ceased, & violations were no longer exerted against us, that the same administration, which did not hesitate to endanger its popularity by the declaration of war, terminated hostilities by the ratification of a treaty of peace.—The advantages which resulted to this country from the existence of war with England were certainly of immense importance. "Where," it has been asked with apparent triumph by those in opposition, "where are now the thousands of impressed American seamen for whose liberation the peace with England was sacrificed?" We answer that many indeed are beyond the power of man to restore; they have fallen in fighting the battles of our enemy; many, far many more however, are restored to their friends and their country. These have received a pledge from their government, that their cause will not be abandoned, that when again a system of impressment shall impede the progress of our vessels on the ocean, again will resistance avenge the outrages of which that system is always guilty. At present nothing is to be apprehended from the practice of impressment; it no longer is seen in operation; and there is much reason to anticipate an exemption of the evils it creates, whatever may be the difficulties with which European powers will be hereafter compelled to cope, or whatever extremities they may be doomed to endure.—In addition to this exemption from the oppressive grievance of impressment, another violation of somewhat a kindred character may be numbered among those, from which the war has relieved this country. The rights of blockade are and have long since been well defined, yet during the warfare in which every country of Europe deeply participated, those rights were disregarded, & in the adoption of new principles, the interests of neutrals were shamefully sacrificed. The close of hostilities with England found those principles, so recently introduced into practice, no longer in operation; and as there is no attempt to justify their equity, so there certainly is no stipulation in existence, by which they may again be resorted to without a gross violation of the rights of neutral and disinterested powers. From these most oppressive evils, this country is at present exempted, and should the future emergencies of England or any other nation induce them to risk a resort to these measures, no doubt exists, but that the spirit of the times will meet and repeat such gross violations.

The privilege of trading with the Indians within our territories, which England enjoyed previous to the war, and which had been exercised by her agents in a manner to excite the most disagreeable jealousies, is no longer holden by that country. It is well known, that Great Britain was extremely desirous of preserving that right, and that she would not part with it but with the greatest reluctance. She however lost it, and it is not to be disputed that the loss of the right by that country is so far an acquisition by ours. While the horrors of Indian warfare are remembered, and the facility with which their tribes are excited to hostility is known, the right of excluding foreign emissaries from their borders must be deemed of high, nay, of vital importance.

But besides those advantages that are secured by the stipulations of a treaty, there are some, which no treaty could destroy and no stipulation take away. In the unvarying course of peace, there was little to arouse the genius that slumbered throughout the country, and little to excite the activity of enterprise, save engagements in commerce, which seemed

to swallow up almost every other passion. The pressure of difficulties, that for a long time had not been felt, enkindled the ardor & expanded the sentiments of many in our community. Talents, which before had not been brought into action, began to be vigorously exerted; and the trial to which the country was exposed, animated the breasts of almost every individual.—As new energies of the mind were exhibited, so also the resources of the country became more fully developed; and it was plainly seen that abundance of national talent, hitherto unemployed was diffused thro' every part of society, and that fountains of national wealth within our own limits, heretofore undiscovered of but little known, promised the most generous supplies. With these advantages—and what can be more beneficial than the development of national capacity and resource?—which were immediately the offspring of the war, it is proper to connect the acquisition of a national character, far superior to what was before allowed. Throughout Europe, the character of the United States for ability and enterprise and practical science is now estimated of vastly more consequence than it was before the war with England.—It is this acquisition on which in a great measure will secure to this country the blessings of permanent peace. Other nations have witnessed the resolution which did not yield to the bold encroachment of one of the most powerful governments in the world; and they have seen too the proud conquerors of France beaten by our soldiers at the falls of Niagara, and the invincibility of England disputed and disproved on the ocean. This respect extorted by great achievement, is the strongest assurance, that the rights of this country will not be long infringed—for reverence and apprehension combined are the most effectual antidotes to the wishes and spirit of national encroachment.

In calculating the benefits which the country has derived from the prosecution of the war with England, it should not be forgotten, that they are all extracted from a state of things, which could not be avoided. If ever there was a government that sincerely & constantly laboured to preserve the continuance of peace, we are confident that history will determine, that it was the administration in this country which finally declared war with Great Britain. Nothing was left untried—every measure of pacific character was attempted, but every thing was equally in vain. The war was as indispensable as it was just; and every advantage which finally sprung from the measure, was a positive good skillfully derived from a positive evil.

One instance—and one is quite sufficient to afford the necessary proof—will be given, to shew that the administration in the prosecution of the war fully recognized the principle of the ability of the people to govern themselves.—This principle is the basis of a free government, & they who follow the rules that emanate from this source, may safely challenge the approbation of Republicans. In the close of the year 1814, when many difficulties obstructed enlistments, it was proposed by the administration to supply the ranks of the regular army by the classification of the militia. Upon this measure was cast almost a common frown. It was condemned as a deviation from the rights, which the people hold by the charter of the constitution.—Not insensible to the general disapprobation, which marked the reception of the proposal of this measure, in many quarters, the plan was relinquished by the administration, as soon as they perceived that the majority of the community looked upon it with an unfavorable eye.—In this, as in every other measure, the officers of government felt bound by the sober expression of common opinion.

The sin of ingratitude should not be added to political persecution. The party opposed to the administration could hardly have had reasonable ground for their constant denunciation, if the situation of the country at the termination of the war can in any degree elucidate the manner in which it was conducted. The common congratulation which animated every citizen at the conclusion of the war should have been the signal for a general amnesty, and the name of party being forever abandoned, all should exist only in the appellation of AMERICAN. It is by that name that the supporters of the present administration must be constantly hailed.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

### IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

An authentic and interesting document is now before us, which tends to shew the extent to which the monstrous practice of impressment was carried by the British before the war, and will afford some satisfaction to those who honestly enquire "What has become of our impressed seamen?"

On the 28th of February last a resolution was passed by the house of representatives requesting the president to cause to be laid before the house a statement of the number of impressed American seamen confined in Dartmoor prison, the number surrendered, given up, or taken from on board British vessels captured during the late war with their places of residence respectively.

In compliance with this request, the president transmitted to the house, on the 29th of April, a report of the secretary of state on the subject, consisting of the three several statements, and containing, as the secretary says, all the information which he has, as yet, been able

to obtain relative to the object stated in the resolution. This report has since been printed, and a copy of it is in our possession.

The first of these statements is a "list of American seamen impressed on board of British public ships, and transferred to and confined in English prisons as prisoners of war, taken from official lists furnished by the British authorities, to the American agent for prisoners in London." This list contains fourteen hundred and twenty-two.

The second statement, is a "List of American seamen impressed on board of British public ships, and transferred to and confined in prisons in the West Indies, or Nova Scotia, taken from lists furnished by the British authorities, to the American agent for prisoners." This list contains one hundred and fifty-eight.

The third statement is a "List of American seamen impressed on board of British public ships and discharged therefrom in England, since the peace; furnished by the American agents in London." This list contains two hundred and nineteen.

In these lists not only the names of impressed American seamen thus discharged are given, but it is also stated by what British man of war, or under what circumstances they were impressed and detained—where first confined—when released—in what vessel returned to the United States, and at what port arrived.

Here then is indubitable evidence—which no man of sense or candor will dispute or doubt—that SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE American seamen, who had been impressed by the British have been liberated.

Having stated these facts we leave our readers to make their own reflections upon them.

NEW YORK, JUNE 15.

### LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

By the ship Paragon, we received New Orleans papers to the 23d ult. The water at that time had ceased to rise, and fallen a little within the two last days.—Spirited measures were taking for draining off the waters, as will be seen by the following ordinance:

### MAYORALTY OF N. ORLEANS.

Whereas, Mr. Tanessee, city surveyor, has made a report, stating, that pursuant to an order from the mayor he had repaired to the high land of Metairie, as far as the plantation of Jean Beaulieu, and there convinced himself, that in order to facilitate the running off of a part of the water of the crevasse into Lake Ponchartrain, it became indispensable to open a sufficient number of ditches thro' the said high land, so that the water may reach the cypress swamp extending to the said Lake.

That he had also repaired to the mouth of the bayou St. John, and that after having visited a part of the banks of Lake Ponchartrain he ascertained that the level of the waters of the Lake was at this moment 3 feet below the bank, which forms a trench upon which he passed with dry feet.

That the water let in by the crevasse having no direct outlet to the lake, reach it only by the mouth of the bayou St. John, after having turned the foot of the trench just mentioned.

That the said trench has a breadth from 60 to 200 feet, or thereabout, and that he thinks that by cutting it on the right and left of the mouth of the bayou St. John, by means of a sufficient number of ditches, the mass of water which overflows a part of the city and suburbs, as well as the surrounding country, would be considerably diminished.

It is ordained by the city council of New Orleans, that the mayor be authorized to hire as many slaves as he shall be able to procure, by publishing by the beat of the drum, that those having negroes to hire may apply at the mayor's office within the shortest delay; that the said negroes shall be under the direction of Mr. Tanessee, city surveyor, and under the care of a sufficient number of drivers whom the mayor is hereby authorized to choose and pay for that purpose; and that the said negroes shall be employed in digging ditches in the high land or trench of Metairie, & on the banks of lake Ponchartrain to the right and left of the bayou St. John, in order to facilitate by that means, the running off the waters which overflow a part of the city and suburbs, and the surrounding country; that the said Mr. Tanessee shall divide the negroes in a manner most convenient, to effect at the same time and within the shortest delay, the said works; and that to repair the above mentioned place, the city will furnish them the necessary boats, and provide for them food during the time they shall be at work.

It is further ordained, that the corporation of New Orleans shall pay the expenses occasioned by the execution of the present ordinance.

AUG. MCARTY, Mayor.  
May 20, 1816.

### BOLIVAR'S EXPEDITION, &c.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COLUMBIAN.

New Haven, 12th June, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

Yesterday, after a passage of 21 days, arrived off this port from the Island of Trinidad, the British brig Charles. Several gentlemen who came passengers, landed here last evening—from one of them appears well informed, I have obtained the following intelligence, which I transmit to you for the information of

the friends to South American liberty & independence, in the United States.  
Yours, &c. S. H.

The naval and military expedition, which it was known the Patriot general Bolivar and D'Irinda de Marina, were fitting out in that part of the Island of St. Domingo, under the government of Petion, arrived at the Island of Margarita early in May—it consists of 21 armed vessels and transports, having on board 3500 troops, of which 1500 are colored troops of the line, furnished from Petion's army—the other 2000 are composed of Patriot emigrants who fled from Carthage and New Grenada, after the success of the royal general Morillo. After relieving the Island of Margarita from the blockade of the Royal Spaniards, general Bolivar proceeded immediately for the Spanish Maine.

The principal part of his force is destined first against the city of Augustara, an important post on the Orinoco. Having reduced that place, the fleet will convey the army (increased as it will by reinforcements) against the royal force in Caraccas. No doubt is entertained of the complete success of this expedition, and of the final triumph of the Patriots. They are generally in possession of the interior country. The royal force is represented as small, and except at Carthage, where Morilla commands, is not expected to oppose any serious resistance. At Carthage, the contest will probably be sanguinary, as neither party give quarter—it is with both, Victory or death.

### JOURNAL OF AN IMPRESSED AMERICAN.

I sailed from Baltimore, aged 13, in the Maryland, Capt. Gardner, for Amsterdam, in 1801, and with the ship's company was paid off in Dieppe. After that ship was sold, and no passage being there to be got, I paid my passage on board a fishing boat for England; there I sailed out during 3 years, and was impressed in their navy on the 1st day of Feb. 1804, and drafted to the Montague 74, the 15th of the same month; in which I remained until the 1st of May, 1811. Then I was permitted to go on shore for two weeks; during the time I made a personal application to the American consul, and was told that an order had been sent down to his majesty's ship Montague, in 1807, for my discharge, which I never heard any thing about until my return to England at the time mentioned above. I was likewise desired to make a fresh application, when I did that, I joined my ship, and was told that in 3 weeks or one month at farthest, I should be released from the service, which never came to pass, and I must needs say that they behaved very ungenerously towards me, and to many others besides myself. I was, after leaving the Montague, sent on board the America 74; from her I was turned over to the Egmont, 74 guns.

On board the latter, I continued until the 21st day of May, 1813; then I ran away from the said ship, after serving in her two years, and went up to London, where I was again impressed on the 9th of August following, and sent down to the Namur as an Englishman, because I had no documents to prove my being an American; & from her was again drafted to the Cumberland 74, on the 20th of said month. In her I continued until 1815—in June last, I was once more drafted to the Queen Charlotte 110 guns, from which I was with many other American seamen, having no other or any more services for us to perform, paid off on the 23d day of August, 1815, and sent on shore. During the time I was up the Mediterranean, I ran from the Montague twice, and was brought back, and punished each time.

While I was in their service, I made applications to Mr. Erwin, Mr. Lyman, and Mr. Beasley, of whom I received answers, stating that the Lords of the Admiralty would not permit of my discharge, owing to my being a voluntarily entered seaman, as they were pleased to term me.

### AQUILA JOHNS HALL.

Baltimore, June 13, 1816.

We have been requested by Mr. Taylor to give publicity to the following, with a view of giving information to those who may be afflicted with a like complaint, where to apply for relief.

Del. Watchman.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY REMOVAL OF A WEN, WITHOUT CUTTING.

I, the subscriber, of Cecil county, Maryland, near Newark, do hereby certify that I had been afflicted with a Wen on the back part of my neck, since the year 1798.

It had grown very large, and had become burdensome. I had endured several severe applications for its removal, which proved ineffectual.—At length hearing of the skill of Doctor Abraham Howell, of Philadelphia, in removing Wens, Cancers, King's Evil, &c. without cutting, I applied to him on the 1st of June, and in six days the Wen was extracted, with six roots projecting from its main body. This operation was performed with less pain than I had reason to expect. It did not confine me to my room, nor prevent me from walking the streets; and in 8 days after, I returned home. Those who wish to see the Wen may be gratified by calling on the Doctor, No. 164, Lombard street.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Witness present at the operation.

MARY TAYLOR.



## NEW YORK, JUNE 18. MEXICAN NEWS.

We have received the following from our correspondent at New Orleans.

The Republican Gen. Morelos, made prisoner by the Royalists, was carried before the tribunal of the Inquisition, in the City of Mexico, and condemned as a heretic, atheist, deist, materialist, and for other crimes of the competence of the holy tribunal; he was also condemned by the arch bishop, degraded in consequence, and given up to the military tribunal, who condemned him to death, and he was executed on the twenty-second of Dec. last.

It was in vain that the Republican Government by many petitions addressed to the Vice Roy Callejas, reclaimed the observance of the laws of war; in vain did it seek to employ the influence of the cabildo, of the metropolis, to save at least the life of the prisoner. The tyranny, superstition, and fanaticism, which exercises openly its sway in the capital of the new world, sacrificed a most virtuous patriot, whose courageous valor fixed the attention and merited the applause of the world; in such a manner that the services and exertions of 5 years consecrated to the safety of his country, will cause him to live forever in their hearts, and his name will be handed down to the latest posterity.

The Mexican patriots, by a proclamation of the government, and a circular to all the provinces, have solemnly sworn to revenge the death of their illustrious defender, protesting that they will always hold the vice roy, and 60,000 Spaniards who inhabit that immense country, responsible for the blood of Morelos.

The arms of the republic shine every where. Much blood has been shed at Purate-del Roy. The Royalists collected five thousand men to attack that position occupied by the patriots; twice they attacked, and twice were their assault repulsed with great loss; not being able to succeed by open force, they had recourse to intrigue and seduction. Joseph Maria Lascana, the lieutenant commanding the force, which defended the bridge, sold himself to Gen. Miyares, for \$8,000. The garrison was incorruptible; but seeing itself abandoned by its perfidious leader, who had gone over to the enemy's camp it made dispositions for retreat, which was effected without other loss than that of the artillery of too heavy a calibre to be removed. By these means the royalists saw themselves masters of the bridge, and passed with a rich convoy, which, however, did not arrive, in fact, at Vera Cruz.

Many skirmishes have taken place since, in which the Royalists were completely defeated. Gen. Victoria has lately beaten them in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. Capt. Francisco de Paulo intercepted a convoy which was on its way from Albarado to Vera Cruz, and put to the sword the escort of 200 dragoons.

Col. Posos besieges the garrisons of Orizava and Cordova, and they are reduced to their narrow entrenchment. After having overrun the whole province, and defeated all those who opposed him he opened the prisons and set at liberty those who groaned in captivity.

Col. Gomes has cut in pieces 1500 men who were assembled around Puebla, after having defeated a division of 1000, which he met on the road from Mexico to Tescmelucan; and has since taken by surprise the latter, a place of great importance; not one escaped of the garrison from the commander to the private.

Marshal Osorno attacked and took the town of Apan. A division of 1000 men, which marched from Mexico against him, was obliged to retreat by forced marches on Monte-Alto where the commanders Ignaico, Sanchez and Pascasin. Here he cut to pieces another division of 700 men. Colonel Teran beat 600 royalists at Topexi de la Sedas. Distaca, (province of Oaxaca) in which he defeated, in an instant, more than 1000 men by the sword and lance alone.

The provinces are now occupied in the constitutional election of deputies to form the congress which was before only provisional. This measure will put an end entirely to the difference which tended to disturb the peace and union of the patriots. It will give to the legislative body that character which is necessary in order to merit the confidence of the people and other nations.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18.

## FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Wellwood Huelo; Esq. dated Kingston, Jam. May 16, 1816, to a gentleman in the City of Washington.

"You have heard, no doubt, of my arrest and imprisonment at Carthagea by Morillo; but you can have no idea of the treatment I received. I was unfortunate in being too late in getting on board at the evacuation, and on the 7th of Dec. I was thrown into the Inquisition, where I remained two months without communication at all, and two more in a miserable state of suspense. Poor Stuart was shot, with Anguiana, Tolledo, M. Amador, Portocarrero, Ribbon, Castilla, Ayos, and Dr. Granados, on the 24th of Feb.; and, but for the intercession of the Admiral I was to have been the tenth victim on that day. So that instead of being tried by a mock court martial, I was tried by a civil process and miraculously acquitted.

"I left Carthagea on the 27th of April at which date Morillo had gone no farther than Ocana, and tho' there was a general silence in town, it was whispered that his progress was not so rapid as

he expected. St. Fe of course had not fallen.—The General Congress was at Tunja, and since the execution of Amador and Ribbon who had surrendered under a promised pardon, the interior spirit had resolved to defend itself to the last. Morales, with 2 battalions of Caracas troops, had marched for Venezuela, where matters were changing much against Ferdinand, so that Morillo has no more than about 3000 men with him. Carthagea is garrisoned by the Regt. of Leon, about 650 effective and non-effective, (& I may add disaffected men, from the want of clothing and pay.) and a battalion of Lanos, composed of about 550. I was a month in town before I sailed, and I assure you, those who remained, in hopes of a better government under Ferdinand, find themselves miserably mistaken. I believe I may say with truth, the spirit of the people is now more elevated than ever it was at any previous period."

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,  
June 17, 1816.

## ARMY INFORMATION.

Promotions to fill vacancies which have occurred since completing the organization on the 17th of May last.

### First Regiment of Infantry.

Second lieutenant James Smith to be first lieutenant, 10th June, 1816, vice N. Smith resigned.

### Second Regiment of Infantry.

First lieutenant Jas. Bailey to be captain, 17th June, 1816, vice Spencer resigned.

Second lieutenant John M. Gunn to be first lieutenant, 17th June, 1816, vice Bailey promoted.

### Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Capt. John Nicks, of the 9th infantry, to be major, 1st June, 1816, vice Appleby resigned.

### Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

First lieutenant Lewis B. Willis to be captain, 1st June, 1816, vice Nicks promoted.

Second lieutenant Luther Hand to be first lieutenant, 1st June, 1816, vice Willis promoted.

### Ordinance Department.

Second lieutenant Jas. Hall to be first lieutenant, 17th May, 1816, vice Radcliff declined.

Third lieutenant William F. Rigal to be second lieutenant, 17th May, 1816, vice Hall.

D. PARKER,  
Adj. & Insp. Gen.

## ERRATUM.

In our copy of the act passed at the late Session of Congress relative to laying and assessing a Direct Tax, the following section was contained and published, which was not a part of the act as it was passed by Congress. The error was no doubt occasioned by the hurry of preparing the copy for the press at the proper Department, and the circumstance of this section having been in the bill as originally printed for the use of Congress, though struck out before the bill became a law.

Those interested are hereby requested to take notice that the section published as Sec. 9, in the following words is not a part of the act passed at the late session of Congress entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act to provide additional revenues and maintaining the public credit by laying a Direct Tax upon the U. States and to provide for assessing and collecting the same."

"Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That on every transfer of the valuation of real estate or Slaves by which any person who is chargeable with a Tax shall be released from such Tax the Principal Assessor shall be entitled to demand and receive, from such person, the sum of fifty cents: Provided, That the transfer for which such fee is paid shall be considered as embracing the whole valuation of any person, whether of real estate or Slaves, so transferred."

## A CANDID REPLY TO A COMMON QUESTION.

We are often asked  
"Now Bonaparte is imprisoned, and the world at peace, what will you fill your paper with?"

We answer—we shall fill it  
With the Laws of the United States and of this State, which it is the interest and duty of every citizen to understand and obey—

With the Proceedings and Votes of our National & State Legislators on questions of general importance—of which no politician ought to be ignorant, if he estimates his right of suffrage at its true value, and desires so to exercise it that it may operate "as a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well."

With the acts and appointments of our federal and local executives, of which all must have a curiosity to be informed—

With the correspondence between our own and foreign governments, on questions arising out of our commercial and political intercourse with them—

With essays and observations on the provisions of our constitution, and the measures of our administrations, and in favor of the principles of independence, liberty and union—

With the projects and enterprises of authorities, associations and individuals, to develop and augment the wealth, strength, respectability and happiness of our country—

With accounts of the improvements in agriculture, progress in manufactures, prosperity of commerce, inventions in the arts, and discoveries in the sciences—

With the results of elections, and other interesting domestic occurrences—  
With the heads of all important foreign transactions—  
With religious, political, medical, legal, and literary intelligence—  
With historical, biographical and geographical sketches—  
With poetry, anecdotes, wit and humor—

With births (when more than two at once) & deaths—with marriages and elopements—

And last (tho' not the least advantageous to us, nor the least usefully to the community) advertisements—by which buyers learn where to find the houses, farms, merchandize, or other articles they want, and sellers obtain more customers and better prices, &c. &c.

It is not possible for us, with such various and abundant sources of information, instruction & amusement still open to us, to furnish rational and benevolent minds with a wholesome and agreeable repast, without the aid of those revolting & disgusting scenes of convulsion and revolution—war and carnage—devastation and rapine—misery and distress—which have too long engaged the popular attention, & engrossed the public journals?—Is it not probable that our readers will be able to find in our columns a sufficiency of improvement, entertainment and diversion, to remunerate them for the weekly stipend of four or five cents a piece?

Tran. True American.

## APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, June 19, 1816.

Daniel Rogers, Notary Public for the State of Maryland, to reside at the city of Baltimore.

James P. Larey, and Henry Honey, Justices of the Peace for Queen Ann's county.

John Crookery, Justice of the Peace, Frederick county.

Levin Marshall, Judge of the Orphans Court, Dorchester county, vice T. J. Eccleston, who has resigned.

NINTAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

## BOSTON, June 14.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.  
Yesterday the Joint Committee on the subject, reported to the Senate, that they found the number of votes in Maine for a separation was 10,584—the number against it 6,491—and the whole number of qualified voters in the towns which furnish the returns, 57,938.

The Committee also reported a bill providing for the separation of said District, calling a Convention of Delegates for the purpose of forming a Constitution.

Which report and bill were read, and this day, at 10 o'clock, was assigned for the second reading of the bill, and 600 copies ordered to be printed.

By the Elizabeth, which arrived yesterday at Marblehead from Marseilles, we learn that on the 13th of April, the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, was at that port. The report that the British Mediterranean Squadron had proceeded against Algiers is confirmed.

## NEW YORK.

The following gentlemen compose the representation of the State of New York, elected to the Fifteenth Congress, viz:

George Townsend, John P. Cushman, Tredwell Scudder, John W. Taylor, William Irving, John Savage, Pet. H. Wendover, John Palmer, Caleb Tompkins, Thomas Lawyer, Henry B. Lee, John Herkimer, Philip I. Schuyler, Isaac Williams, James W. Wilkin, John R. Drake, Josiah Hasbrouck, Henry R. Stores, Dorrance Kirtland, Thos. H. Hubbard, Renssel. Westerloo, David A. Ogden, James Porter, O. C. Comstock, Daniel Cruger, John C. Spencer, Benjamin Ellicott.

We know not precisely the political designation of all the above gentlemen; but we know that all, except 5 of them, are Republicans.

Nat. Intel.

## THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

Were organized last week. Every branch of the government is decidedly republican, and we trust their measures will give general satisfaction. On Thursday last, His Excellency Governor PLUMMER made his Speech to the Legislature which is fraught with republican principles, and genuine patriotism; & appears to have united all hearts.

Like the speech of Gov. BROOKS, it lays down the great landmarks of republican principles; and we hope they will have a tendency to diffuse the knowledge and value of equal rights, thus doing away all party appetites, that there may be no attempt in future, to impair the Union of the States."

Doe. Chron.

## CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The subscriber proposes (if liberal encouragement be afforded him) to open on the first day of next month (July) a Circulating Library of Books in every department of general literature, viz: Religion and Morals, History, Biography, Poetry, Novels, &c. And he designs from time to time to increase the collection already made, should he receive sufficient patronage to enable him to do so. He earnestly solicits the citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties, to patronize an institution fraught with benefits incalculable.

THOMAS H. DAWSON.

June 25 3  
N. B. T. H. D. continues to keep an assortment of Drugs & Medicines, which he warrants fresh and genuine, and will sell on accommodating terms. Also—Books and Stationery.

## REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR  
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1816.

The official returns for Governor of N. Hampshire, give the following:

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| For William Plumer,  | 20,338 |
| James Sheaffer,      | 17,994 |
| Republican majority, | 2,344  |

At a meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the 6th Medical District of the State of Maryland, held the 10th day of the 6th month, 1816.

On motion:—  
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report the state of health and the progress of vaccination in this district.—Doctors Martin, Goldsborough, Young, Taylor and Denny, were accordingly appointed; who, on retiring for a short time handed in a report; and it was directed that so much thereof as relates to Small Pox and Vaccination be published in both the newspapers printed at Easton, viz:

Your committee are concerned to observe, that the natural Small Pox which has so often been a scourge to mankind throughout the world, has made its appearance in Dorchester, a county in an adjoining medical district, which in the first case proved fatal.—On such an occasion while your committee have to regret the sufferings of Physicians, and the almost total indifference of the community on this important subject, they are prompt in expressing their entire confidence in the efficacy of vaccination, and think deliberation scarcely necessary, except as to the means of diffusing this safe and certain preventive against the infection of this loathsome disease the Small Pox.

Your committee therefore beg leave to propose that every member of this society invite the poor within his circle of practice to call on him for the purpose of being vaccinated gratis, and at the same time endeavor by every persuasive means to inculcate as the duty of every individual to guard himself and others against the infection of the Small Pox, while it ought to be considered highly criminal to use inoculation for this disease as being a means of spreading its infection.

On motion, it was further  
Resolved, That the Physicians of this District make a return to each meeting of this society of the number he has vaccinated since each preceding meeting.

Resolved, That the stated meetings of this society shall be held in future on the 1st second day (Monday) of the 5th and 11th months (May and November) in each year.

TRISTRAM THOMAS, Pres'd.

Attest,  
ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.

## REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.

City of Baltimore.—  
Edward Johnson.  
Baltimore County.  
George Warner.

City of Baltimore—Electors of the Senate.  
Joseph H. Nicholson.  
Baltimore County—Electors of the Senate.  
George Harryman, George P. Stevenson.

Harford—Electors of the Senate.  
John Forwood, Jacob Michael.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Glenn, Charles S. Sewel,  
Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.  
John Stephen.

Anne Arundel—Electors of the Senate.  
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.  
City of Annapolis—Electors of the Senate.  
William Kilty, Esq.

Delegates to the Assembly.  
Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Dav.)  
Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey.

Washington—Electors of the Senate.  
Frisby Tighman, John T. Mason.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Jacob Schnebly, Edward G. Williams,  
John Bowles, George Heddrick.

Prince George's—Electors of the Senate.  
Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie,  
Horatio C. Elderry, Henry Culver.

Frederick—Electors of the Senate.  
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Beane S. Pigma, G. M. Eichelberger,  
Col. John Cook, Jesse Slingluff.

Cecil—Electors of the Senate.  
Edward H. Veavey, Joseph Harlan.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Roth, Robert H. Archer,  
William Rickets, James L. Porter.

Kent—Electors of the Senate.  
Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.

Talbot—Electors of the Senate.  
Solomon Dickinson, John Bennett.

Queen Ann's—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Robert Stevens, Kensey Harrison,  
Wm. E. Meconikin, James Roberts.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.  
For Talbot, Caroline, & the Upper District of Dorchester Counties.  
John Bennett.

Representative to Congress.  
For Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot.  
Thomas Culbreth.

Caroline—Electors of the Senate.  
Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Wm. Hardcastle, Montgomery Denny,  
Peter Willis, Elijah Barwick.

Dorchester—Electors of the Senate.  
Capt. Solomon Frazer, Wm. W. Eccleston.

Notice is hereby given,  
That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet at Easton, on Tuesday, 25th inst. to revise accounts, and on the 16th July next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax.

By order of the Levy Court.  
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

June 18, (25) 4

THOS. P. BENNETT,  
IS NOW OPENING, AND OFFERS  
FOR SALE,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH,  
A NEAT LITTLE  
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,  
SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Easton, June 25

## Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, in Cambridge, on THURSDAY, 11th July next, the following real and personal property, viz: The dwelling house and lot where the late Mrs. Caroline Goldsborough lived, at the time of her death. A Lot on the East side of the street leading to the Cross Roads near Cambridge, containing by estimation, two acres of LAND, more or less.

Two Lots of LAND, near the Cross Roads aforesaid, containing twenty-three acres, more or less.

A Lot of WOOD LAND, about 2 miles from Cambridge, containing about 53 acres, more or less.

There will probably be sold, at same time, several negro slaves and sundry valuable articles of household furniture, viz: Feather Beds & Furniture, Looking Glasses, Side Board, Clock, Desks, Book Case, a Carriage, Carriage Horse and two Cows. The foregoing property having been conveyed by the late Mrs. Caroline Goldsborough in her life time, to Mrs. Mary Goldsborough, in order to secure to her the payment of a certain sum of money, in a short time, after the death of the said Caroline. It is proper to mention, that the sale aforesaid will be made by and with the consent of the said Mary Goldsborough, and under, and in virtue of the authority and direction contained in the last will and testament of the said Caroline Goldsborough.

Terms of sale will be as follows, viz: One half of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, or within three days thereafter, and a bond or note with approved securities will be required for the balance, payable with interest in sixty days. Each purchaser of a negro or negroes must, previously to the delivery of the negro or negroes or ratification of the sale, give a bond, with two approved securities, that the negro or negroes struck off to him, shall not be sold or sent by himself or any one else, out of the State of Maryland at any time within six years from the day of sale, without the express consent in writing of the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'or of Caroline Goldsborough, dec'd.

June 25 3

## NOTICE.

By virtue of a rendition ex parte to me directed, will be offered at public sale, on the 17th July next, on the premises a part of a tract of land called "Partnership," part of a tract of land called "Brotherly Kindness," part of a tract of land called "Harper's Regulation," part of a tract of land called "Stanton's Lot," being the property of Thomas Stanton, Sarah Gold, James Briggs and Wife, and Betsy Stanton, heirs at law of Charles Stanton, deceased; taken to satisfy a claim of John H. Stanton, assignee of William Gold, and sold for cash only. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS THOMPSON, Sheriff of Dorchester county.

June 25 4

## LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order issued from the Honorable the Judges of Dorchester county court, on March term, eighteen hundred and sixteen, to us directed, we shall offer at public sale, the Lands of the late Gen. John Eccleston.

On Saturday, the 27th day of July next, in the village of New Market, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the morning, on the terms following, that is to say:—

1st. One third of the purchase money payable in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

2d. One other third of the purchase money payable in two years, with interest from the day of sale.

3d. The other remaining third of the purchase money payable in three years, with interest from the day of sale.

4th. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved securities to the several representatives for their proportionable parts of the said purchase money.

THOMAS ENNALLS,  
WM. W. ECCLESTON,  
WILLIAM BRADLEY,  
DANIEL SULLIVAN,  
HENRY HASKINS.

June 25 5

## For Sale, or to Rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground, containing 12 1/4 acres, situate at Adams's Landing, in Caroline county, on Choptank River, and about one mile from Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Lucas; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, with convenient out houses, a store house, granary, and wharf, where vessels averaging 9 feet water, may come with safety, a large still house, erected for the purpose of distilling Whiskey, with a convenient pond of excellent water, well calculated to answer other purposes belonging to the premises, an excellent fishery, and this place is handsomely situated to carry on vessel building; further descriptions is considered unnecessary as it is expected persons wishing to purchase will view the situation.—If the above Lot should not be sold this season, it will be to rent for the ensuing year. For terms apply to Col. Wm. Potter, Caroline county, Mr. Jacob Reese, Denton, or to the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

June 25 6

## WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Principal of Washington College being about to leave the Institution, the undersigned have been directed, by the Visitors and Governors of the College, to give notice that applications will be received from any person competent to succeed him.

To a gentleman whose testimonials shall be satisfactory, the situation may be made desirable and lucrative. It will be expected that any applicant will engage to teach the Latin and Greek languages and the higher branches of the mathematics.

Appointments in the College, sufficient to accommodate a large number of boarders, can be furnished to a teacher with a family.

Application by letter, directed to the subscribers or either of them, residing in Chester Town, will be promptly attended to & the most minute information cheerfully given.

WM. BARROLL,  
RICHARD RINGGOLD, } Committee.  
E. F. CHAMBERS,  
Chester Town, June 25 4

In Chancery, June 4th, 1816.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by SAMUEL WILLIAMS, trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of William Brannock, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 4th day of August next.

The report states that 50 acres of land sold at the rate of \$13 per acre.

True copy. Test,  
THOS. H. BOWIE,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25 3



**Office of Claims,  
For property lost, captured or destroyed,  
whilst in the military service of the U.  
States, during the late war.**

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1816.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 3rd day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1816; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

**First Class of Cases.**

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.  
2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.  
3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer surviving or commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, with certificate, if no given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must be practicable, state the true value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

**Second Class of Cases.**

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen or volunteer, who in the late war afore said, has sustained damage by the loss of a horse, in consequence of the other thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

**Third Class of Cases.**

"Any person who, in the late war afore said, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by the enemy, of any horse, mule or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or horse, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment, or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person who at the time afore said, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service afore said, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse a mule an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases the claimant must produce the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them, be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Further more, the usual fare of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time and place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

**Fourth Class of Cases.**

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof." This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of their owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the

value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

**Sixth and last Class of Cases.**

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied by a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of the destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant of all sums which he may have received on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the U. States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commission will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same; or in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the State or Territory of the United States, or Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Town, or Borough, within the same, or a Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any judge of the U. States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, in the building occupied by Congress during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.

The printers of the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,

Commissioner of Claims, &c

June 6, (11) 8

**JOHN JOHNSTON,**  
Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

**SADDLERY,**

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N.B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.  
Eastern, March 26

**Wanted at this Office,**

A LAD from 12 to 14 years of age, that can write well recommended, as apprentice to the Printing Business—none others need apply.  
June 11.

**Notice is hereby given,**

That I will attend in person, or by deputy—At the Court House in Dorchester county, on Tuesday the 25th June; at Vienna, on Wednesday the 26th; at Quantico, on Friday the 28th—At the Court House in Somerset county, on Saturday the 29th—At the Court House in Worcester county, on Monday the 1st of July; and my Office in Berlin, on Tuesday the 2d—For the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. The changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a State, or otherwise exempted. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfers of real estate and enumerations, and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non-residents.—These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the first of June, the proportional value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated: the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person & property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, That I will attend in person, or by deputy—At the Court House in Dorchester county, on Saturday the 13th of July; at Vienna, on Monday the 15th; at Quantico, on Tuesday the 16th—At the Court House in Somerset county, on Wednesday the 17th—At the Court House in Worcester county, on Friday the 19th; and at my Office in Berlin, on Saturday the 20th—For the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made, and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, he assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be right fully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

LEVIN DRICKSON.

Principal Assessor 1st Maryland District.

June 11 3

Lists of Lands, Lots of Ground with their improvements, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, owned by A. B. on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying and being within the district of the state of \_\_\_\_\_, viz: in (here insert the county, township, or parish, in which the property is situated).

One farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, or hill, or mountain, or high road, on which it is situated, or noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particulars which it may be known and distinguished

ed,) containing (here insert in words at length, the number of) acres, having thereon (one dwelling house, of wood, of two stories, forty feet in length by thirty in depth, two barns, of wood, one corn house, one grist mill, describing the same, and any other improvements the farm may contain) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the street, &c. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and depth the buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of the lot on which it stands) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, perches, or acres) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

Males—1 above 50 years of age;  
4 between 12 and 50 years;  
2 under 12 years;  
Females—2 between 12 and 50 years;  
1 under 12 years;  
Valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

Total, dollars,

**Easton and Baltimore Packet.**

**SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,**  
CLEMENT VICKERS, Master,

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst, at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKERS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

**FOR SALE OR RENT,**

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Courcy or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore

aug 29

**TAKE NOTICE,**

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this intimation will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Feb. 6

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William H. Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &  
Henry Whiteley,  
Executors

Whiteleysburg, Del. Nov. 7

**HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.**

A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House Keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star office. may 7

**FOR RENT,**

For the remainder of the year, the dwelling part of the brick house, nearly opposite the Bank lately occupied by the subscriber. For terms apply at the Star Office, or to

SOLOMAN LOWE.

June 11

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JOHN C. HICKS, Adm'r  
of Joseph Hicks.

June 18 3q

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Ann Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JOHN C. HICKS, Ex'r  
of Mary Ann Hicks.

June 18 3q

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Michel Russum, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SYDNEY RUSSELL,  
JOSEPH NICOLS,  
GEORGE D. ATKINSON,  
Ex'ors  
of Michel Russum.

June 18 3q

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Michel Russum, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SYDNEY RUSSELL,  
JOSEPH NICOLS,  
GEORGE D. ATKINSON,  
Ex'ors  
of Michel Russum.

June 18 3q

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**

Runaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst, living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Deming, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lip, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good water and cook, and delights much in that employ—had on and carried with him sundry clothing of nankeen, and one suit of country kersey nearly new; he claims to wife a negro girl in Baltimore, belonging to Mr. John McIntire, Calvert street, called Flora, purchased by him for a term of years from Robert Spedden, of Easton, which term is out or nearly. I will give \$30 if Joseph be taken in this State and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges if brought home to

RICHARD SHERWOOD.

June 18

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

Runaway from the subscribers in December last, a negro boy named JIM, about 16 years of age, tolerable well grown, of a black countenance, and apparently simple when spoken to; he was the property of Thomas Robinson, deceased—He has been for some time on and lurking about the farm of Edward Hambleton, near the Hole in the Wall, but I understand he is since absconded. Any person who takes up said boy and secures him in the jail at Easton, so that we get him, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by

MARY ROBINSON, & 7 Ex'ors  
SAMUEL ROBINSON, &c  
of Thomas Robinson, dec'd.

June 4

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward.**

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETE.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impudent when spoken to—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen,—shoes and stockings,—shoes lined and bound.

PETE is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home. His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat bottle green half worn, one yellow Merseilles waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

Head of Wye, Dec 12

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the night of Saturday the 18th ult. a negro man about 21 years old, named JACOB, about 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, middling thick built for his height, walks with his knees & legs rather close, has generally a quick and active motion; his race is tolerably full and round, his mouth full and prominent, his beard large for his age and his color rather a pale black; he carries his head low, and when spoken to, has a down look, he sometimes speaks quick, at other times slow; he chews a great deal of tobacco. He went off in company with two negro lads about 18 or 19 years old, one free, named Henry Sheppard, the other a slave, named Samuel, belonging to Henry Dickinson, of Talbot county. It is supposed they have gone into Delaware, will aim for Philadelphia, and probably from thence to sea. Jacob's clothes were a white round about, an old white summer waistcoat, a pair of tow trousers, a pair of new domestic cotton plaid trousers of yellow, blue & white colors, a pair of new black-rain shoes, and a fur hat half worn. It is highly probable he will change his name and dress.

The above reward will be given if the said negro Jacob should be apprehended out of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and delivered to the subscriber, or to Mr. James Sangston, at Denton, in Caroline county, or the sum of 75 dollars if taken on the Eastern Shore, and delivered as aforesaid.

JOSHUA DRIVER.

Caroline county, June 4

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**

Runaway on or about the 14th ultimo, from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Maryland, a mulatto woman, about twenty-one or twenty-two years old, named LYDIA. She is a middling bright mulatto, about five feet, 5 inches high, stout and rather thick made; has a broad face, very wide between her eyes, and has a scar on her upper lip from a cut when young—Her countenance is rather serious and grim; she chews tobacco and smokes frequently, and will occasionally get drunk, & often curses and swears to a great degree. She took away with her two of her children, one named Nancy, about 5 or 6 years old, the other named John, about 1 year and 8 months old. She was pregnant when she went off, & must very shortly have a child—Her clothes and those of her children have been conveyed off by some white persons or free negroes, and that their aim was Baltimore or Delaware. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said mulatto woman and her said two children to the subscriber, or to Mr. Jas. Sangston, in Denton.

JOSHUA DRIVER.

Caroline county, June 4